Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

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VOL. VII. NO. 12 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919 January 18th	Manora	7876
15th	Mandala	8246
1st February	Nankin	6853

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1919 7th February	Dilwara	5378

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Dat about.	Steamers.	
1919 18th January	Linga	Karachi via Kathlawar Ports.
13th	Taroba	East and South Africa via Seychelles.
17th	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
[illegible]	Banftong Liong	Mahommera and Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure
Hefshin Maru.	K. Ikuno	3045	31st Dec. 1918	14th Jan.
Yuhari Maru	T. Ohta	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Tokomi Maru.	G. Matsushita.	3356	4th Jan.	17th Jan.
Tosan Maru	Matsuo	3856	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tenshin Maru.	T. Yoshizaki	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yoroppa Maru No. 2	S. Tanaka	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb
Shinyu Maru.	[illegible] Konaka		5th Feb.	15th Feb.

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Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	N. wakatake	21st Dec.	14th ,,	Japan
Celebes Maru.	M. Nemoto	18th	13th Jan	,,

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NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

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PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
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Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE,

Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
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The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

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Full particulars and forms on application.

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Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

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Manager

INSURANCE.

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Funds etxceed ..... Rs. 27,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 20,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female live insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
22½, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane,

CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

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The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

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(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4 Its pilicies have no irksome restrictions.

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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wif predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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Plain XL Crepe-de Chine IN ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES suitable for LADIES DRESSES.

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MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CHESTS CALCUTTA DUST TEA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. J. B. Solomon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Mahomedali Hossain Sheik Ahmed:—

25 chests each 80 lbs. Calcutta Dust Tea.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

On MONDAY, the 20th January, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.), respectively, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, under the respective instructions from the respective owners, Mr. Adam Haji Abubaker and Mr. Moosa Haji Abubaker, the undermentioned properties at the respective premises.

FIRSTLY.—The property situate between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being between 1st and 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and 6/9ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 3443, New No. 10215, Old Survey No. 3922 and New Survey No. 5821 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1063, Street Nos. 38-144 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Morarji Khimji, but now of Moosa Haji Abubaker, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Moulabux Haji Budan, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 2nd Street and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 1st Street.

SECONDLY.—The property situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the redeemed quit and ground rent tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at 1st Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,008 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Collector's Old No. 3445, New No. 10217, Old Survey No. 3924, New Survey No. 5822 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 1062, Street No. 31 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the 2nd Kamatipura Street, on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by property belonging to a Kamati and on or towards the West by the property of Adam Haji Abubaker.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Vendors' Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinsha and Co., at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following undermentioned goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of one big green canvas, 2 sacks crockery, bales of piece-goods, Mozambad ware, tents, glass bangles, saddles, leather, electric insulators, hammers, Jainatree, cases of tea, ropes, golf bags and clubs, soiled linen bags, bicycles, brassware, shoes, old clothings, trunks, boxes, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1919.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES BRASS SHEATITGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Mithabhai and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Beersain and Co.

18 cases brass Sheating, 20 oz. per S.S. Hazaz.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3402.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY 14TH JANUARY, 1919 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 14th day of January, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. S. T. at Dongarsi Road Walkeshwar, very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved house-hold furniture, etc., comprising sliding dinning table arm and armless chairs, handome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safe, rich glassware, porcelainware, rich platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, upholstered drawing room suite, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, file cabinets, glass door silver cupboard, roll top office tables, sweet toned Collard and Collard's cottage piano, rich carpets, pictures, flower vases, from bedstead, mirror and panel door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top side tables, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large ice box, carved blackwood furniture, glass door cupboards, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of S. N. Powell Esq., Kirkee Messrs. John Dickinson and Co. Ltd.

Catalogues are public ed and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January.

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Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

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	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

LOST.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS on evening of 11th in the Taj Hotel, Excelsior Theatre or journey between. Finder will be well rewarded. Address "G." care of Manager, Taj Hotel. 223

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FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 709.

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN —The well-known and uptodate Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth, ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 136

JAIL PADLOCKS in use by different Jails of best galvanized metal absolutely secure and unpickable for Godowns, Jails, etc., manufactured at the Pioneer Lockworks under skilled European supervision in 2in., 2½in. and 3in. sizes. Prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-4 each.—R. H. PATUCK & Co., 205 Hornby Road.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN, one experienced in local Mills supplies of hardware preferred. Apply stating remuneration expected to Box No. 57 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 194

WANTED—AN INDIAN SURVEYOR on Rs. 175 p. m. for Burma; must be well up in Theodolite Level. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 227

WANTED—A smart honest man for a Cashier and Book-keeping work state experience and salary required to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 231

WANTED—One experienced CANVASSER for Tea. Only, first class men need apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 66, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 228

WANTED—GRADUATE, UNDER-GRADUATE, and MATRIC TEACHERS. Apply or see SECRETARY, Cutchi Dasha Oshwal Jain Pathshala, Bhatbazar, Mandvi 3. 236

WANTED—Smart and influential SALESMAN, For Piecegoods, Chemicals, Hardware, Dyes, Tea, Provisions and Sundries. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 238

WANTED—A CLERK with knowledge of Joint Stock Company's accounts, one knowing Guiarati preferred. Apply AGENTS, MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LD., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 240

REQUIRED 2 DELIVERY CLERKS for Bricks at Darukhana, etc. Must be able to read and write English. Pay Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 according to ability. Apply personally with testimonials BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 11, Hummum Street, Fort. 221

WANTED AT ONCE—Young Hindu JUNIOR CLERKS, having previous office experience and also a fair knowledge of typewriting. Apply personally with application NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., Ballard Road. 222

WANTED—Two full time GRADUATES from an Engineering College as BUILDING SUPERVISORS in Bombay, at least five years' experience necessary. Two competent ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN and one SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 69, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 235

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Gujarati speaking GRADUATE or an experienced UNDER-GRADUATE. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, New High School.

WANTED—A GRADUATE ACCOUNTANT and a TYPIST for a mercantile firm. Apply to Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 208

WANTED—An experienced CLERK in Motor Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 64, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 224

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs 50 000 for a very paying business. Apply to Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 210

A TOURIST PARTY will proceed in summer to Europe with due arrangements for vegetarians. Those desirous of joining will please apply soon for further particulars to Box No. 65, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 226

WANTED—A PARTNER with a large capital, for a very paying and flourishing Indian Industry. The industry is already working with satisfaction and has won several gold and silver medals for its products in various Exhibitions, and is quite in a position to compete with similar foreign industries, and the present proprietor is desirous of putting it on a large commercial scale with modern machinery. Willing capitalists are requested to write for particulars to Box No. 70, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 237

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. L. C. Margolionth's valuable furniture, cabinets, wardrobes, etc., at Clarke House, Wodehouse Road, TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). 242

FOR SALE—A three storied BUNGALOW overlooking sea at Malabar Point, Walkeshwar with motor garage and stable and servants' quarters, electric installation through out, suitable for a Hindu Family, going cheap. Only principals please apply to Box No. 62, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 216

FOR SALE—15.20 H.P., 4-Cylinder Five-seater STUDEBAKER CAR, touring body, in perfect order and decent condition, with Bosch Magneto, Lucas' Horn, two Carbide head lamps Speedometer, Stepney Wheel, with spare tyre. Price Rs. 4,000 nett no offer. Apply Box No. 63, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 217

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

IN THE COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, January 14th, at 6-30 p.m.—"THE LIFE-HISTORY OF A STAR" by Dr. Gilbert T Walker, C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories in India.

THURSDAY, January 16th, in the same Hall at 6-30 p.m. Public Lecture by C. V. Raman, Esq., M.A., on "WAVES IN THE AIR AND IN THE AETHER."

FRIDAY, January 17th.—Public Lecture "TACTICS AGAINST INSECTS" by F. M. Howlett, Esq., B.A., F.E.S.

Admission each evening Re. 1. Membership fee Rs. 5. 230

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSE AT MADRAS.

Suit No. 8509 of 1918.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

M. C. RAJAGOPAUL, F.C.I. ... Defendant

To

M. C. RAJAGOPAUL, F.C.I.,
Pannalal Terraces,
Grant Road, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff herein has filed a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 739-8-2 being the balance due in respect of pencils manufactured in the Madras Government Pencil Factory and supplied to you for sale and for costs of the suit and that the hearing is fixed for the 20th February, 1919, before his Honour the Chief Judge at 11 a.m., when you are required to attend Court in answer to this notice. Failing which a decree will be obtained against you for the said sum with interest and costs without further notice.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1919.

HENRY BRIGHTWELL,
Government Solicitor,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 241

AMUSEMENTS.

SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO

LAURA GUERITE'S

REVUE COMPANY OF

24 STAR ARTISTES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

SECOND INSTALMENT

Episodes 3rd., 4th & 5th—6 parts of the THRILLING PARAMOUNT SERIAL

Who Is Number One?

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENT.

Great News!
Great News!
Great News!

The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd., have secured the following War Films illustrating the GREATEST EVENTS IN HISTORY.

SPECIAL WAR PICTURES.

1. HUN FLEET Surrenders to Beatty

(a) Vice-Admiral von Meurer comes to Admiral Sir David Beatty for instructions.

(b) The "KONIGSBERG" bearing the German emissaries, arriving under escort.

(c) Von Meurer comes aboard the "QUEEN ELIZABETH."

2. GERMAN FLEET IN FIRTH OF FORTH

Germany's Armada Ours: Greatest Naval Surrender in History of the World takes place in the Firth of Forth.

3. U-BOATS SURRENDER

End of Hun pirates. The inglorious surrender of U-Boats at Harwich. The U-boats seen at break of day out at Sea from a British Air-ship.

The KING ABOARD the QUEEN ELIZABETH; Honours for Beatty's Men.

4. ZEEBRUGGE TO-DAY

WHAT THE BRITISH NAVY ACHIEVED.

The Immortal Story of Zeebrugge.

A Chapter of Britain's Naval History that will Live through all Time.

The Mole to-day, showing how the British Navy had made the Hun Defences a veritable hell on earth. The Mail-boat BRUSSELLS commanded by Captain Fryatt who was murdered by the Huns, lies sunk off the Mole. It was on April 22nd and 23rd, 1918, that our small forces, with unsurpassed bravery attacked this nest of U-Boats. The complete success of the Blockade is patent from the positions of the IPHIGENIA and INTREPID across the channel where a British Submarine tore through the Mole and destroyed strong enemy defences. The White Ensign flutters on the gallant THETIS.

5. BRITISH IN DENAIN

6. PRINCE OF WALES IN LIBERATED TOWN

7. VICTORY SCENES IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

8. THE KING IN GREATER LONDON

9. BRITISH CITIZENS IN LILLE.

Scenes after 4 YEARS' Captivity.

10. SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER

Characteristic Scenes on Western Front.

(a) BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES
GERMAN NAVY SURRENDERS
THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORY

Their Majesties attend Parade Service at Wellington Barracks.

(b) BASINGSTOKE'S VICTORY PAGEANT

(c) THE ARMISTICE

American Troops Leaving the Trenches (Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(d) FULL SPEED AHEAD

Allied Fleet Passing through the Dardanelles

(e) CONSTANTINOPLE!

Occupied by British and Indian Troops.

(f) THE LAST ÆRIAL FIGHT

Fritz attacks an American Observation Balloon (Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(g) THE LAST CHARGE

Canadians Welcome their V. C. Comrades

SCENES FROM THE CLOUDS.

(h) PURSUING RETREATING GERMANS

American Engineers clearing blocked Roads for the Artillery and Tanks.

(Issued under the auspices of the American Government.)

(i) KING & QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS' JOYFUL ENTRY INTO BRUGES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager:—James McGrath.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

in a return visit of London, New York Comedy and Dramatic Successes

Last Six Nights Only

To-Night Tues. 14th Jan. at 9-30
"A Successful Calamity"

Wed. 15th Jan. at 9-30
"13TH CHAIR"

Thurs. 16th Jan. at 9-30
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Fri. 17th Jan. at 9-30
A NEW PRODUCTION
"COMMON CLAY"

Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30
"FAIR & WARMER"

Sun. 19th Jan. at 5-30
Reduced Price Matinee
"COMMON CLAY"

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
General Manager—JAMES McGRATH.
Commencing Monday—Jan. 20th

LAURA GUERITE'S REVUE COMPANY

In a repertoire of Spectacular Revues invented and produced by Laura Guerite and presented by a Company of

22 ARTISTS 22

INCLUDING

GEORGE ROSS

The Great "Scratcher" Comedian

and

BEAUTY CHORUS

Full repertoire will be published later.

BOOKING FROM TUESDAY NEXT AT ROSE & Co.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

presents this week

The Second Instalment Eps. 3, 4, 5

of the first Paramount Mystery Serial

Who Is Number One?

featuring the dainty Star

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD

Who faces big problems, meets and resists strong temptations and flashes bravely to a triumphant end.

If you have missed the first Instalment start it to-day.

Also

a two-reel comedy with

THE FAMOUS FATTY

Time and Prices as usual.

PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGER—JAMES McGRATH

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Bryant Washburn

IN A NEW PATHE BOXING COMEDY

"Twenty-One"

He didn't find himself till he cut loose from the apronstrings of his aunt

BUT THEN OH!—BOY!

He waked them all up except his pugilistic opponent, and him

HE PUT TO SLEEP!

COMING!

The Film version of the famous War Comedy

"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"
"The Better 'Ole"

Or the Romance of "OLE BILL"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR To-day at 6-30 p.m.

THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES

THE MOST DARE-DEVIL WOMAN IN PICTURES

"AN ORGY OF SENSATION AND FOOLHARDY STUNTS"

Just a Reminder!

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

is going strong. The First Six Parts—6000 feet—of this Serial Stupendous have created quite a sensation in the city. It is admitted by one and all that never has such a thrilling Mystery serial ever been screened in Bombay before.

— — — "THE MYSTERY SHIP" — — —
(36 parts—40000 feet Serial).

featuring the celebrated stars

Ben Wilson and Neva Gerber.

The Programme includes a Cartoon Comic "The Fortune Teller" and another Universal Comic "Jilted in Jail!" with Eddie Lyons, Lee Moran, and Edith.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

From Monday to Friday there will be an Extra Show at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Ladies and School-boys will be admitted in all the classes (except the Third Class) at Half Fares.

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

AN EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

LAURA GUERITE'S REVUES

OPENS SHORTLY IN BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay,
LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

MISS PEARL WHITE

IN

Pathe's Greatest and Best Serial

The House of Hate.

11th Episode

"HAUNTS OF EVIL"

12th Episode

"FLASHES IN THE DARK"

PATHE GAZETTE,

Latest.

SOUTH-EASTERN TEXAS

Travel.

"ON THE JUMP"

Comic by Luke.

TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday at 5 p.m.

Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes to Seat 4 Rs. 8. Balcony sofa seat Rs. 2.

Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8. Reserved Class Re. 1 1st Cls. Ans. 8, 2nd Cls. Ans. 4. 3rd Cls. Ans. 2.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

A UNIQUE ATTRACTION IN TOPICALS THIS WEEK.

Grand Ganpati Procession of Poona

Thousands of visitors on the scene

In addition to

THE INCIDENTS OF THE

Last Poona Races

Featuring chiefly

THE WINNING OF GAZAL

in the GOVERNOR'S CUP and

WILLIAM THE BEAU

in the STAND PLATE

The presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, the presentation of the Cup by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Etc.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

LAST NIGHT OF GRAND CINEMA PICTURES

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 and 10

The All-British "Ideal" Picture Play:

"GOD & THE MAN"

Adopted from the famous Novel by Robert Buchanan. A powerful drama of the futility of human hate.

Also the

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

Grand Change of Programme:

TO-MORROW.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C. 5 C.C. 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, Finch Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 25th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottle-shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Gundisan."

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 424, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co.

Chemists and Druggists
Wines, Stores, Provisions,
and General Merchants

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ESTD. 1830.

Treacher's Cholera Tincture, a Safe, Speedy and Efficacious Cure for Cholera in all its Stages.

Annas fourteen per bottle.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.

Established Over Half a Century Ago.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different descriptions, such as, (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

CONKLIN IS THE KING

OF ALL FOUNTAIN PENS

IT IS SELF-FILLING

NON-LEAKABLE.

It cleans itself too.

No trouble.

Strong—Durable.

It fills thus :—Dip the pen in ink and just press the crescent 1-2-3-4 Seconds and

It's Filled!

Once used you will always want it.

No. 20 30 40 50 60

Rs. 9, 10 8, 14 18, 22

ALL WITH GOLD NIBS.

In ordering, please state No. and whether you want Nib to be Fine, Medium or Broad.

It fills itself like this.

SOLE AGENT:

B. P. MADON,

Health Culture Depot, SANTA CRUZ.

Branch; 297, Hornby Road, Fort.

Illustrated Catalogue sent for selection if required.

Special Terms for wholesale Merchants.

Rs. 4

will bring you a beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

as cheap as charming.

SAME, but Smaller, Rs. 2.

10 WOODEN ANIMALS, Re. 1

Highly polished and amusing to children.

THE IMPERIAL SILK MFG. CO.,

BENARES CITY.

For special use during the Winter Season.

MAKAR DWAJ YAKUTI

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rupees Ten only for box of forty pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

Keshav Building, Princess Street,

BOMBAY.

Cycling is jolly if you

RIDE A

B.S.A BICYCLE

Constructed throughout with the finest materials and workmanship. Every part of a B.S.A. is guaranteed interchangeable. The famous "Three Guns" trade mark shown above appears on all genuine B.S.A. machines.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company

GOLDSMITHS & JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., BOMBAY, whose beautiful jewelleries of artistic designs, of gold, silver, diamonds, &c., have been universally praised.

Up-country orders executed by V.P.P. Guarantee given.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 13.

Yesterday (Sunday) Fully Good Broach was done in the bazar at Rs. 650, to Rs. 658, and closed at Rs. 654. To-day the Marwadi Bazaar opened easier at Rs. 643 on reports of a decline in New York, and for some time raled between Rs. 643 and Rs. 645. At 3-30 p.m. the rate was Rs. 642½. Business was slack. At about 4.15 p.m., after touching Rs. 640/41, the price was Rs. 641-42 and the bazar closed at Rs 637, advanced to Rs. 640, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	640
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	493
Fine Oomras	"	562

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE

QUOTATIONS, 13TH JAN 1919

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April May	640
Fully G od M G Bengal	Jan.	463
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	565
Fully Good M. G Oomras	"	525

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	520	505	480	480	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	513	428	483	473	"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola					
M.G. Khandesh		545	535	525	"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p m., on 11th Jan. 1919.

Cotton	10 324 bales.
Wheat	6 035 Cwts.
Linseed	4 589 "
Rape, etc.	1,659 "
Gingeli seed	3 870 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,597 "
Castorseed	785 "
Rice	32 482 "
Myrabollams	3 041 "
Cottons ed	14 376 "
Mowrasced	1 423 "
Gram	882 "
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	200 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 11th January, 1919.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1 62,91,639	
" Deposits at Branches	63,58,445	
		1,56,50,084
Other Deposits		16,91,27,835
Post Bills		9,905
Sundries		18,25,613
	Rs.	20,81,13,440

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,09,89,865
Other authorised Securities	16,71,846
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,49,64,646
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,17,59,210
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,16,23,197
Dead Stock	13,36,151
Stamps	8,326
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,84,904
Sundries	16,25,691
Cash	5,34,37,308
Rs.	20,81,13,440

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30.12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5, 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6, 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6, 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 202.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 141¾.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 234.
D. D. Shanghai Rs. 343.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157 8
D. D. on New York Rs. 279¾

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

5 per cent War Loan 1929 47 51.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22. 98¾.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83
4 per cent Terminable Loan 95
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for one hour in the morning and was steady at the close.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2055, Swan 620, Simplex 717-8, Shapurji 126-4, Pearls 55, New Great 335, Madhowji 2107 8, Laxmi Cotton 1650, Kohinoor 1210, Currimbhoy 347-8, Kastoorchand 1080, Ind Bleaching 170, Finlay 495, Fazalbhoy 732.8, David 615, Crescent 225, Colaba 1520, Century 415, Nagpur 2290, Bombay Cotton 615, Bombay Uniteds 922-8, Bombay Dyeing 1430, Bundi 27, Katni Ordinary 262 8, Katni Defd, 1395, Tata New Defd 435 p., Tata Old Defd 1152-8, Tata Ord 238.12, Shivrajpur 40.8, Alcocks 865, Bombay Burma 840, Bombay Tramway 47, Bombay Steam 342-8, Tata Hydro 1190.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2060, Swan 6124, Simplex 720, Shapurji 126¼, Pearl 555, New Great 335, Madhowji 2115, Kohinoor 1245, Currimbhoy 347½, Kastoorchand 1100, Ind Bleaching 165, Finlay 500, Fazulbhoy 7324, David 615, Crescent 225, Colaba 1225, Century 417½, Nagpur 2290, Bombay Cotton 620, Bombay Dyeing 1430, Bundi 27, Katni Ord 2624, Katni Defd 1380, Tata New Defd 435, Tata Old Defd 1152.8, Tata Ord 240, Shivrajpur 42, Alcocks 855, Bombay Burma 840, Bombay Steam 347-8, Tata Hydro 1190.

MARTIN'S

PIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH HAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13.

S. S. Clifton Hall—Troff—London, Nov. 2.
S. S. Gregory Apcar—Ellis—Rangoon, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.

S. S. Taroba—Hodgson—Durban, etc.
S. S. Linga—Hobday—Karachi, etc.

The following vessel obtain its port clearance yesterday:—
S. S. Celebes Maru—Nimoto—Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Yubari Maru for China.
Steamer Mandala for London, etc.
Steamer Nankin for London, etc.
*To arrive.

S. S. Clifton Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Clifton Hall, 2,532 tons, Captain W. F. Troff arrived in harbour yesterday from London which port she left on 2nd November, with ballast.

S. S. Gregory Apcar:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Gregory Apcar, 2,960 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 5th instant, with a cargo of rice.

S. S. Taroba:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Taroba, 3,656 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Durban via Porebunder and E. and S. African ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. Hobday, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Celebes Maru:—The O. S. Kaisha's steamer Celebes Maru, 4,267 tons, Captain M. Nimoto, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Colombo and Shanghai, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 13th January, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons:	Destination:	Dates	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.					
B	Kofuku Maru	3385	Japan	14-1-19	O S Kaisha
C & R	Golden Gate	3016	N F	15-1-19	M M & Co
D & E	Totomi Maru	4021	Japan	15-1-19	N Y Kaisha
F	Taroba	6309	Africa	N F	M M & Co
G	Lunka	956	N F	N F	D R I M
M	Outerin		N F	N F	D R I M
N	Shahlahn	1403	N F	F N	T M & Co
P	City of Manchester	3556	Karachi	N F	K Sixon Co
HARBOUR WALL:					
	Bahadurl	829	Karachi	14-1-19	B S N Co
	Courland	760	Jamnagar	16-1-19	B S N Co
	Indrawati	518	N F	N F	D R I M
	Kaveri	553	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F	B S N Co
	Oporto	460	N F	N F	B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK:					
1	Crosby Hall	2597	N York	N F	W & A Graham & Co
2	Ombilin	3195	Durban	15-1-19	T M & Co
3	Ban Hong Lsong	710	Busra	14-1-19	M M & Co
4	Celebes Maru	4267	Kobe	14-1-19	O S Kaisha
5	Kuwelt	2393	Suez	15-1-19	T Morrison & Co
7	Dara	3083	N F	N F	T Morrison & Co
9	Helshin Maru	2276	Kobe	18-1 19.	N Y Kaisha
10	Sclauta	3253	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
12	Kenkon Maru No. 3	2257		N F	H S Shustary & Co
15	Zayani	2627	P. Gulf	N F	H Shustary
16	Shusntar	1718		Suez	P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK:					
1	Pen'akota	2215	Suez	18-1-19	M M & Co
2	Ellora	2567	N F	N F	M M & Co
3	Sicilia	1288	N F	N F	M M & Co
5	Barrosa	1499	N F	N F	D R I M
6	Castalia	4083	Liverpool	N F	W & A Graham & Co
7	Nankin	4251	London	1-2-19	M M & Co
8	Manora	4951	London	18-1-19	M M & Co
10	Kajang	1265	N F	N F	D R I M
12	Queerimba	4037	N F	15-1-19	M M & Co
14	Chusan	1288	N F	N F	D R I M
15	T emi o les	7046	N F	N F	D R I M
17	St Jacob	2088	N F	N F	D R I M
	Ballard les Furnea	2127	N F	N F	M M & Co
	Jelty end Visa	4691	Busra	14-1-19	M M & Co
HUGHES DRY DOCK.					
	F. Ferdinan	3306	N F	N F	D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Jan. 13th

		Rs.	Total up-to-date Rs.
War Bonds	Rs.	..	..
Cash Certificates	"	1,759-4	" 7,88,198-4
Total	..	1,759-4	7,88,198-4

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 13th January, 1919, was 30.171 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

A Madras message dated January 11, says:—

The Commander-in-Chief and staff arrived here by a special train about noon to-day, and are staying as guests at the Government House. His Excellency will carry out a number of military inspections during the day.

FREE! FREE!!

A most, beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1919 is sent on receipt of an one-anna stamp but a Calendar without picture is sent free on application.

RAJVAID SRI RAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

(A) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SMALL CAUSES COURT

COTTON MERCHANTS AS "PUCCA ADATIAS."

USAGE OF THE TRADE

Weld and Co. v. Bhawanidas Bhojraj, a firm.

(Before His Honour Mr. K. M. Jhaveri and His Honour Mr. H. B. Tayabji.)

In April, 1915, defendants instructed plaintiffs, who are a firm of cotton merchants in Bombay and Liverpool, to buy for them 50 bales of Egyptian cotton on Liverpool terms and 100 bales of G.M.G. Broach cotton on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms, on 12th and 6th April, 1915, respectively. We understand that when these orders were placed through plaintiffs' agent at Karachi, there was no written contract. The business therefore was to be put through on the terms prevailing in the Liverpool and Bombay markets. Subsequently, defendants confirmed their orders by signing two printed forms, Exhibits A and B. Though in their body they are called contracts, they are really not so. They are agreements signed by defendants, embodying certain terms which they agree to observe. The effect of these terms would be presently considered.

FACTS.

We find the facts as follows:—That on defendants' placing an order with plaintiffs for purchasing 50 bales of Egyptian cotton at Liverpool, the latter immediately carried out the order, that thereafter the market being against the defendants plaintiffs called on them to pay margin money, that defendants failed to do so, and plaintiffs had to close the bargain in terms of Exhibit A. They did so on 11th May and defendants became indebted for a certain amount. This transaction was carried through according to the rules prevailing on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. These rules make plaintiff deal there as principals and not as agents, so that plaintiffs' Liverpool office acted there as principals and not as defendants' agents. On this part of the case therefore defendants cannot be said to have any grievance.

As for the other transaction, we find from the evidence of Mr. Jones, recorded before the present learned Acting Fifth Judge, that plaintiffs entered into a contract on defendants' behalf with Sarupchand Hakmichand at Rs. 275-4-0. This was done on 5th April, 1915, and thereafter when defendants were called upon to pay margin money and failed, they closed the contract, as they were entitled to do under Exhibit B, with Grant, Dwarkadas and Co., on 11th May, 1915, at Rs. 243-8-0. In the prior suit, this very Mr. Jones had stated "I buy from Sarupchand Hakmichand for several constituents and I also sell to them for several constituents. It may or may not be that a contract made by us for defendants with Sarupchand, was a contract covering some prior contract of sale with Sarupchand. At the time we made this contract with Sarupchand it was an independent contract that may or may not have been made to cover a previous contract." Ignoring the very clear statements made in the present suit, it is on this state of uncertainty in the witness's statement on which the learned vakil for the defendants fastens his argument of misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs, in so far as they failed to carry out his instructions to make an independent purchase for them, and that instead of doing so, they passed on to them a contract already existing in their (plaintiffs') name and on their account to defendants. The subsequent evidence of Mr. Jones however makes it clear, that they entered into a contract really on behalf of defendants with Sarupchand on 5th April, and when the time came for closing, they did so also on his behalf with Grant, Dwarkadas and Co. In fact on this latter part of the case, even in the prior suit Mr. Jones is quite clear. He says we closed with Grant, Dwarkadas, "to protect the interests of the constituents, the defendants. Had we tried to sell to Sarupchand we should have had to sell at Re. 1 or Rs. 2 less." Exhibit L the account of Sarupchand shows that 100 bales which plaintiffs say, belong to defendant, were purchased for Rs. 274-8-0.

FINDING.

On these facts therefore we find that there was no misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of the plaintiffs in carrying out their instructions. But says the learned vakil for the defendants, that it was plaintiffs' duty to disclose to them the names of the sellers and buyers, and they did not do so, and therefore they failed in their duty as defendants' agents. As a matter of fact, defendants never asked for them; if they had, and plaintiff had declined, it would have been otherwise. This brings us to the point vehemently argued by the defendants' learned vakil. He says that this piece of conduct on plaintiffs' part is consistent only with the business of a "pucca adatia", in which capacity the plaintiffs sue, and there being a written contract between the parties, this usage prevailing in the Bombay market cannot be imported into the terms thereof. The written contract is nowever silent on many points, e.g., it says nothing about the communication of the buyer or seller's names to the defendants. Similarly it is silent as to the way in which plaintiffs are to do business in the Bombay market. Section 188 of the Contract Act authorises an agent to do everything lawful in carrying out his duties. Section 211 says that in the absense of directions given by the principal the agent is to conduct the business according to the custom which prevails at the place where the agent conducts such business. The custom in the Bombay market is that local sellers or purchasers always give credit to and look on the local agent as the principal, they do not know and in fact do not give credit to the mofussil constituent. If these plaintiffs do defendants' business according to this custom, and become liable to the Bombay dealer where is the wrong, and how is it repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the terms of the contract (Section 92 (3) of the Evidence Act, which authorises plaintiffs to purchase, leaving the mode of doing the business unprovided for? Even the Contract Act saves the usage or custom of trade, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act. In the case of Bhagwandas v. Kanji, 7 Bombay Law Reporter, page 611 (618), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., was also finding on the incidents of such a contract, and he held that this incident of the contract did not import into it a custom that was unreasonable.

RULE DISCHARGED.

We fully agree with the finding of the learned Fifth Judge that from the two incidents of this transaction, viz., defendants agreeing to pay ¼ per cent. as commission and never calling upon plaintiffs to disclose the names of the Bombay dealers, they must be supposed to be aware of the custom of the market, viz., that plaintiffs were doing the business as "pucca adatias." We go further and say, that supposing that they could hold the plaintiffs to the bare terms of the agreement and nothing else, even then by their conduct, in never calling upon plaintiff to disclose the names of the sellers or buyers, they had modified the terms and made the contract fall within the purview of a contract with a "pucca adatia."

In conclusion we wish to say that we do not agree with Mr. Dadachanji's contention that Mr. Jones could not have heard or understood the significance of the expressions "pakki adat" and "pukka adatia", as it is not justified by the record. In the correspondence which Sarupchand Hakmichand and Grant Dwarkadas address to plaintiffs they always use this phrase. That the phrase is not unknown to English houses doing business here can be seen from the evidence given by Messrs. Chrystal and Campbell in Kanji's case in 7 Bom. L. R. 57, and we are satisfied that Mr. Jones used the words thoroughly understanding their significance. Rule discharged with costs.

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Silk socks and stockings.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the English mail steamer Nubia, which left London on the 19th December last:—

Miss Watt, Mrs. G. L. Bumpus, Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Bruce and infant, Mrs. Scott O'Connor, Miss Grant and child, Miss Agnew, Capta. Mrs. Muir, Mr. D. Govan, Mrs. M. Barlett, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Merewether, Lady Warren, Miss Warren, Master Warren, child and nurse; Miss P. Thompson, Mrs. and D. Dalglish, Mrs. R. M. Leslie, Miss I. Beatty, Mrs. I. M. MacFarlane, Mrs. and Miss Castle, Miss V. Reynolds, Mrs. R. L. Olliver, Miss E. Smythe, Mrs. MacGillivray, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. Vincent Thomas, Mrs. Hogg 2 children and Miss Shingleton Miss M. N. Deare, Mrs. Hure-Spry, Mrs. Butcher and child, Mrs. Crowther and 2 children, Mrs. Nicholls and child, Mrs. and Master Warner, Mr. F. C. Lee, Mr. F. Waters, Mrs. Coppinger, Miss and Master Coppinger, Mr. E. Carrington, Mr. G. Ryle Smith, Capt. John Dore, Mrs. Sealey and infant, Mrs. A. J. Dalgleish, Mrs. and Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Bowles and child, Mrs Stowers, Mrs. Davis, Miss Janass, Mrs. Kendall, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. K. B. Phenna, Mr. J. A. Jackson, Miss J. Spencer, Mr. A. L. Le Grand, Mrs. Greenaway and infant, Mrs. Clayden and infant, Mr. D. Julien, Mr. J. Remancy, Mr. M. Daniels, Mr. W. J. Cowie, Mr. A. M Annan, Mr. T. Seaman, Mrs. J. S. Kelso, Miss Fox, Mrs. A. Reeve, Mrs. H. Dobbs, child and nurse; Mrs. McNulty and infant, Manaraj Mamanjee, Mina Burjee, Joseph H. Jaffer hoy.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

APPROVER FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(Associated Press.)

SAHARANPUR, Jan. 10.

In the Bakr-Id Riot case, Mr. Norton continued his cross-examination of Swami Satyakama, approver. Witness said he had joined in a complaint against Shankersingh, head constable some time, in 1918. The Circle Inspector investigated that matter. Mullick, sub-inspector came with that officer and did not side with witness. Shankersingh was transferred shortly after the investigation of the complaint. So far as the witness said to Deputy Superintendent Peary Sarup he was speaking the truth. Witness had a wrong impression about Mr. Goad that he arrested everybody whether he spoke the truth or not. Even after being reassured by a Bengali some doubt remained. Mullick went away from where witness was. Witness was taken to Mr. Goad in his camp. Witness made a statement which took two minutes which was not recorded. Witness said that he could tell all that happened at Kankhal from beginning to end. Mr. Goad asked whether witness had been to Katarpur riot on the 18th. He answered no. Mr. Goad told the constables to lock him up and that he should go to jail. Witness knew that if he spoke the truth the Mahants would be seriously incriminated. He began by telling a lie to save himself and his own community. He wanted to speak the truth about the Kankhal matters but to conceal all about Katarpur. He intended to tell all about the conduct of the Secretary and Sheodihalsingh. On 16th September witness went back to Havalat about 8 p.m. He was under arrest with the armed guard and handcuffs on. Mullick took him to Mr. Goal on 29th October and he made a statement about 5 or 6 p.m. He said to Mullick on the evening of 28th October that witness had committed a great mistake in denying that he had gone to Katarpur and he would desire to have another interview with Mr. Goad. Mullick procured this interview. Witness told Mr. Goad that some of the telegrams were in his handwriting and some signed by him.

He said that Jankidas was his patron and Chaudhri Sarwannath was Jankidas' uncle and he wanted to see them. Jankidas used to provide witness with food and clothing and he was a man of good conduct, Sarwannath had also given witness assistance. Mahant Baramdas had given him one or two maunds of grain.

WITNESS' STATEMENT.

Mullick took witness to Havalat on the 29th evening and took him back to Mr. Goad on 30th October. On 30th October witness made up his mind to make a full statement and he wrote a statement in part on the 30th or the 31st October and delivered it on 1st November. The statement was in English. That was not the same statement which witness gave to the Joint Majistrate on 4th November. He wrote one or two hours on the 30th as he was bewildered. He kept the paper with him and continued the same on the 31st till 5 p.m. Each sheet was given to Mr. Goad as he finished it. The statement was not complete even on 31st October. Witness remained in the tent given to him in the police camp from 30th October to 1st November. Witness finished his statement at 8 in the morning on 1st November. He went to Roorkee with Mullick on 3rd November to make his statement. Witness knew that the crimes he was charged with might imperil his life. He used to conceal himself when arrests were being made. Witness went to Ramlila performance in October at night time. He saw Pandit Radha Shamdas with Mahant Baramdas there. He did not speak to Mahant Baramdas. He sat inside a shop and talked to people there. Here, Mr. Goad handed over to the Special Commissioners a typed copy of the statement of the approver. Mullick did not tell witness that if he spoke the truth he would get off. No police officer ever said this. Witness knew it himself. He had followed the proceedings in the Alipur bomb case and he had also taken legal advice from Mr. Chatterjee, Barrister, the same day on which the telegrams were seized. He had no idea of confessing up to the time that he consulted Mr Chatterjee. He said that he had been to Katarpur and that the Hindus were the aggressors. He did not give any details to Mr. Chatterjee and did tell him that the Kankhal leaders had taken part in the riot without mentioning names. Mr. Chatterjee told him that he would escape if he became an approver and that he should not make his statement before the police, but make his statement before the District Magistrate. He followed that advice only in part. The District Magistrate gave witness a conditional pardon after he made his statement before the Joint Magistrate. This was on 13 h November. The order of the District Magistrate was put in. No promise of pardon was made to him before he made his statement. The Joint Magistrate had a hope that pardon would be given to him and he expected that this statement would not be given in evidence against him but against others. Witness was not anxious after he made his statement to the Joint Magistrate as he hoped that he would get pardon. He was taken to the police camp after he had made his statement and he had been living there ever since. It took witness from 10 to 4 to write out this statement. He wrote it from memory and he had no notes or memoranda. Mr. Hallowe had at home the papers when he put questions to witness. He inferred that those papers contained a statement of witness to Mr. Goad. At this stage the Court adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch Swami Satyakama in answer to Mr. Alston said that Mr. Goad put questions to witness on 1st November with reference to the statement he had written out. Questions were put to him on two days. Mr. Justice Tudball observed that the Court was prepared to give the defence a copy of the statement of the approver but this would not be regarded as a precedent.

In reply to further questions put by Mr. Norton, witness said that he was not one of the deputation to the District Magistrate on 21st September. At the house opposite Baramdas house none of the Kankhal men were safe. He might have said to the counsel that he went to Katarpur without being called by anybody and that the leaders had been sent for. He did not remember telling the counsel that Baramdas and others should be persuaded to say that they had taken the approver to Katarpur with them. Witness had said something to Baramdas and in answer witness said that all the Kankhal Panches would be arrested. Baramdas said that if he was so afraid he should not come near them.

In answer to Mr. Alston Swami Satyakama said that Mr. Chatterjee advised witness to turn the approver and give evidence against the leaders for whom he was acting at the time. It was possible that Mr. Chatterjee had spoken ironically.

The approver spoke to Mr. Chatterjee in Bengali. He appealed to his kindly feelings and thought his answer was equally benevolent. He never told any of the Kankhal leaders about Mr. Chatterjee's advice but told Mr. Goad in Jwalapur camp. After he made his statement in writing on 1st November he never put this fact in writing.

Witness was asked by Mr. Goad which Mr. Chatterjee it was and he replied the men who came on 14th September did not give their names. Witness did not look at them carefully and he could not recognise them at all. He did not go with Gulabgir and Hamam Singh to the Secretary's house. He heard Gulabgir saying in the presence of Harnamsingh that he was coming. On his return Gulabgir did not say that he had met Sheodihal. He gave no details as to the manner in which they would help. They said that what was our work was their work. Mahant Harnamsingh did not say that he had gone to the Secretary's house or Sheodihal's house. Witness was under the impression that they had both gone to the Secretary's house. Gulabgir did not tell him that he had seen Masiullah at the Secretary's house. Witness made a copy of the telegram which was sent on the 16th September. It ran:—"Villagers neighbours ready rebellion for sacrifice arrange danger."

Dr. Puranprasad said that it would be better for us to go to Katarpur and do our best. He did not say anything about using force at Katarpur. He was on good terms with the Secretary and those relations continued. He did not speak to the Secretary that night. He never heard that the Secretary told Harnyal not to beat any drums.

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

(To be continued.)

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CITY'S MORTALITY.

34 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA ON SUNDAY

The total mortality on Sunday was 189 as compared with 193 on Saturday and 93 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 32 attacks and 34 deaths from cholera on Sunday as against 51 and 39 respectively on the preceding day.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appears every week in the Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette a statement of "Vital Statistics of Important Towns in the Bombay Presidency" and in it are included in all 10 towns *viz.*: Bandra (22,729), Poona (117,256), Sholapur (89,424). Pandharpur (28,550), Surat (114,868), Broach (43,403), Nadid (27,145), Ahmedabad (225,539), Karachi (148,394) and Hyderabad (69,150). It is not understood why returns are published only for these ten towns, when there are others also with larger population and of equal importance, *viz.*: Ahmednagar (33,878), Dhulia (30,341), Nasik (30,098), Belgaon (31,596), Bijapur (27,615), Dharwar (30,289), Hubli (61,440), Gadag (30,429), Sukkur (39,161), and Shikarpur (54,641). If figures relating to Nadiad and Bandra find place in the statement, there appears no reason why places like Hubli and Nasik should be excluded. I think that information about all towns with population above a certain figure, say 15,000 or 20,000 should be included in the weekly return.

There is another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the authorities concerned. When weekly figures from any town are not received in time for publication, the total for two or three weeks together is shown against that town next week (vide return for Sholapur for the week ending 21st December, 1918 and for Nadiad for the week ending 28th idem). It would be better if weekly figures are entered separately instead of the total for two or three weeks together.

It is very doubtful if the publication of bald figures in a set form is of any material use to the public in general. Nobody will question the importance of letting people know the state of public health in surrounding towns, but the returns or statements should be prepared and published in such a way as to attract the attention of the readers and make them think. I admit that there is a considerable indifference on the part of our educated citizens regarding this subject of public health, but instead of making this an excuse for continuing the publication of the terse and uninteresting documents, persistent and careful efforts ought to be made to remove this indifference. Education of the people of sanitary and public health matters is one of the important duties of the Sanitary Department, whether it be of a municipality or of Government. The improvements that are necessary in the form of the weekly statement to make it popular and interesting one will be detailed later on in another letter, and it will be sufficient for the present if I note here a few general observations regarding them.

A statistical report gains in clearness by stating only the striking facts plainly and concisely instead of incorporating in it a large number of details. The fewer columns there are in the table—for public use at any rate—the better, and where it is absolutely necessary to have a number of columns, the principal ones should always be printed in bold black type. In order to enable laymen to compare the existing state of health in different towns it is necessary that the figures should be reduced to a common basis of comparison. It is true that considerable labour is involved in arriving at the corrected deaths-rates from the actual number of deaths, but there should be no difficulty in getting such correct figures at least for the important towns. The reduction of varying quantities to a simple common measure is a step which should never be lost sight of in dealing with statistics, but probably because the statistician considers it too elementary, it is not always the plan adopted. It should also be remembered that diagrams have a special charm to the lay mind. The ideas of quantities are displayed least effectively in figures, but most clearly in diagrams, especially pictorial diagrams.

The question of additional expense may probably arise here, but if one goes over the page of different parts of the Bombay Government Gazette, he will find a number of things that can better be omitted for the sake of economy without in any way lessening the value of this weekly Government publication. Under the circumstances a couple of additional pages for putting before the people a clear and intelligible statement of the condition of Public Health in the presidency would not be a waste of public funds.

—Yours, etc.

S. R. BHAGWAT.

Prag Mahal, Jan. 11.

...ODY AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the outset, I may gratify the natural curiosity of Mr. Mody by stating that I am not an electioneering agent canvassing votes for any of the prospective "City Fathers", all of whom are strangers to me. As a matter of fact I have not promised upto now my votes to any one of them. I had voted for Mr. Mody exclusively at the last Municipal Election not only for his work on the Corporation but for the stern independence he, like a true lieutenant of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, used to display in matters of public importance. But since the sad demise of that great leader I along with many others regret to notice a metamorphosis slowly working out in the public career of Mr. Mody and many other trusted followers of that departed Tribune. I think the public is much more concerned with and interested in various public activities of Mr. Mody than in my identity or personality.

I am glad to be informed that Mr. Mody has the honour of *not* knowing and even claiming acquaintance with Mr. Sulleman Cassum Mitha. Why then does Mr. Mody fight shy of letting the public know the part he played in the organization of the Town Hall meeting? Or may we know at least the so-called reasons which deter him from doing so? It it from modesty or self-respect? Discretion is the better part of valour alike in warfare and in civics.

As one of the General Secretaries, Mr. Mody was responsible for the methods employed in "packing" the Town Hall and the subsequent disgraceful incidents that happened. The evening rag complimented Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Mody for the great success (?) they jointly achieved on that day. Knowing Sir Pherozeshah as he did, can Mr. Mody say that he would have endorsed that foolish compliment paid?

As a good advocate, Mr. Mody in defending his own case has not forgotten the principle. viz. "If you have no case, abuse your opponent." Mr. Mody must be knowing that mispresentations unless satisfactorily refuted and answered are taken to be true facts.

A Corporator, Mr. Editor, is considered to be the representative of the people. He cannot divest himself of that character even outside the Corporation Hall. Does it reflet credit on any Corporator who talks, though sensibly, about roads, water and sanitation and at the same time barters away the essential rights of citizens with a view to curry favour with the ruling gods? He may be termed a good Corporator but not a good representative of the citizens. Can he be considered to be a proper person to interpret the voice of the People in the Corporation or any other public body?

In fairness to Mr. Mody I may say that he has never been spoken of as a dummy Corporator.—Yours, etc.,

A PARSEE LD. B.

Grant Road, Jan. 12.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

UNSWERVING LOYALTY TO DR. NAIR.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

At yesterday's sitting of the South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation resolutions were passed rejoicing over the victory of Great Britain, expressing joy at the news of the intended visit of the Prince of Wales, reaffirming unswerving loyalty to Dr. Nair and expressing gratitude to him for his services and reiterating the conviction that any scheme of constitutional reform without communal representation would arrest progress, besides undermining the British rule and expressing the determination not to depute any of its representatives to give evidence before the Franchise and Functions Committees.

It was resolved to send a deputation of non-Brahmins to England along with Dr. Nair to place their claims before the British public.

PALI IN FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rumoured in the school-going circle, that the Joint Board, on the motion of Dr. Gune of Fergusson College, intends to drop Pali from the list of second languages from this year. If this resolution by Dr. Gune has already been passed, it shows want of sympathy for students on the part of the Board; if the resolution is yet to be placed before the Board, my object is to show how Dr. Gune is wrong and mistaken in placing such a resolution before the Board.

What are the Indian Universities for? They are, in my opinion, to foster everything that is Indian in happy and healthy combination, with what is universally good. To this effect, it was through the efforts of the great educationist, Dr. Bhandarkar, that Pali was introduced in this University. Now the Board intends to drop it, and is thus refusing the study of a language, that is rich in moral and philosophical principles preached by the Buddha, and which gives us clear-cut ideas about the ancient civilisation of India. Is not the Board, by dropping this language, discouraging Indian sentiment? Moreover, as to how the Board is going to deal with the students that may be unfortunately get plucked this year, we are left in complete ignorance as yet.

Now I come to my next point. It seems, Dr. Gune is one of those worthies, who believe that Pali cannot be well studied, when a full and regular course in Sanskrit is not gone through. Here, I must state that Frankfurtur denies that Pali is a daughter language, but simply states that it is a sister language of Sanskrit. I do not disagree with Dr. Gune, when he makes the above statement—I take this for granted for the sake of argument—but I have instances with me that go to prove that full knowledge of Sanskrit is not at all essential for the study of Pali. I believe, Dr. Gune will agree with me when I state that English can be well studied when Greek and Latin are well mastered. And if so, I have to request him to bring a resolution for dropping English as a principal subject and for substituting Greek and Latin in its place. It is certainly like placing the cart before the horse. Dr. Gune may advance that there are not sufficient arrangements made for the study of this language. Is this the fault of the language? He should rather ask the school authorities to make the necessary arrangements, and should not come forward to murder the language by dropping it. He may further say that very few students appear with this language, and hence, unnecessary expenses result. I believe, Dr. Gune is aware of the fact that Pali is but recently introduced, and also the fact that still fewer students appear with Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and German. Dr. Gune—great financier as he would seem to be if he advances the argument—then ought to move for dropping these languages also. Take the case of Indian vernaculars. Because they find no place in University Examinations, they are practically not cared for. The same will be the case with Pali, and Dr. Gune is responsible for the stifling of the language. I believe, your readers are aware of the efforts of Americans to study this language. They must be knowing about the appointment of Prof. Dhammanand Kosambe as a Professor of Pali Literature in one of the American Universities—not to speak of Dr. Coomarswamy's office. Look at these efforts and regard of the Americans for the Indian Literature, and also at the mischievous attempt of Dr. Gune. It is unfortunate that Prof. Dhammanand should have been away at this juncture, and it is equally unfortunate to see Prof. Bhadkamkar silent on the present important subject.

I believe, your readers will agree with me now, when I say that Dr. Gune's resolution is not only wrong, mistaken and mischievous, but is also marring the career of those, who find Sanskrit difficult. I challenge Dr. Gune, when I say that the knowledge of Sanskrit for the study of Pali is not at all essential. I am also willing to prove to Dr. Gune that it is much easier than Sanskrit and seeks practically no help from other quarters.

In conclusion, I have to request Dr. Gune to reconsider his proposition and not to take a leap in the dark by moving it. I have also to request the Board and the public at large to do everything in their power to keep the language in its place.

If at all my information is groundless. I shall tender my apologies to the Board and to Dr. Gune as well.—Yours, etc.,

PALI TEACHER.

Poona, Jan. 6.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Bahadker" in your paper of date has misunderstood the suggestion about the running of semi-fast trains made by "K. A. D." in your paper of yesterday.

"K. A. D." never meant or means that Virar, Borivli and Andheri trains should not halt at Churchgate but that they must touch all stations upto Grant Road.—Yours, etc.

EX ZONE RESIDENT.

Bhayandar, Jan. 10.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Monro attended a garden party at the Government House last evening. There was present a distinguished gathering of Europeans and Indians including General Bartoff of the Russian army Major of the French army and the Revd. Corporal Arendt of the Belgium army. H. E. the Governor's band was in attendance.

REMARKABLE ASSAULT CASE.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER FINED RS. 15.

MAGISTRATE'S EXTRAORDINARY REMARKS.

In the Court, at Palli Hill, Bandra, of Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Salsette Prant, and Railway Magistrate, Mr. J. A. Cates, a European Preventive Officer, stationed at Bhynder, who had been recently charged by Mr. Panachand Jinabhai, Deputy Station Master, Bhynder, with assault and criminal intimidation, under sections 323 and 506, I. P. C., was convicted of the offence under section 323 only and fined Rs. 15, the Magistrate having held that there was no criminal intimidation.

The complaint against the accused, as filed before the Magistrate, alleges that on the 20th November, accused passed away from the railway gate without showing any pass or ticket, though he was expressly asked by the complainant at the gate to show if he had any. Complainant thereupon submitted his report to the Stationmaster about the incident.

The next day in the evening the complainant was working in his office, when the accused came up there and asked him to say whether a ticket or a pass had been demanded of him. On being replied to in the affirmative the accused became enraged and gave him a strong slap on the left cheek and threatened him seriously, thus "If you will ask me again for a ticket I will shoot you." The accused was thereupon told not to take the law in his own hands and he went away.

CURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The complainant then reported this matter to his superiors and also the police and the subsequent correspondence which passed between the complainant and the Railway officials, throws curious light on the dealings of the latter with their Indian subordinates.

In connection with this case, Mr. G. D. Moore, District Traffic Superintendent, wrote to the Stationmaster, Bhynder:—

"Re. assault on Deputy Stationmaster, Panachand—I am told that Deputy Stationmaster Panachand has applied for a summons against Mr. Cates for assault on 21st November, 1918.

"Will you please remind Panachand that he has not obtained my permission to do this and that I do not approve of his starting a prosecution.

"The matter is being dealt with departmentally."

Then Mr. E. T. Robinson, Acting Traffic Superintendent wrote to the District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road:—

"You handed me a summons taken out by the Bhynder Deputy against a Salt Inspector for causing hurt, I understand the Inspector apologised to the Deputy for striking him, which he did under provocation, as the Deputy is reported to have been insolent when he should have been civil and courteous. I am surprised that a member of this Department should think it fit to take the action the Deputy has taken. When a man apologise for a mistake and expresses regret for forgetting himself it is customary to accept the apology. It shows bad spirit not to, and I hope Panachand will look at it in this light."

Well, Panachand did not look at it in this light, but in the light that it was a clear disgrace to himself. Hence the case.

MR. CATES' EXPLANATION.

Mr. Cates' statement was to the effect that on the 20th November he journied with Mr. Stanley, Special Traffic Inspector, who had gone to Bhynder on Railway business, to the Grant Road station to make a report to the Ag. D. T. S. about his dog being kept locked up for three nights in the Station Telegraph office, and that it was in the evening when he returned that he was asked for a ticket or pass out of petty spite. Accused admitted he had none.

It also transpired that on 17th November, three days before the slapping exploit, four European passengers holding First Class tickets from Grant Road to Bandra, arrived at the Bhynder Station, and went to Mr. Cates' bungalow without surrendering the tickets and paying the excess fare with penalty amounting to Rs. 13-8-0. This matter having been reported to the D. T. S., Mr. G. D. Moore, he passed the following order to the Station Master: "Please recover first class single fares from Mr. Cates and let me have particulars of remittance. No need to charge penalty."

The accused brought two big railway officials and the Bhynder Station Master, Mr. Purshotamdas, to prove that the provocation arising from the dog incident was not an after thought, but that this provocation was really received before the slapping feat. The accused alleged that his dog had been confined for three nights in the telegraph room and that its howling had disturbed his sleep, but he did not say it during these three nights he had made any effort to rescue the poor suffering creature from its incarceration. It was subsequent to the three nights that the complaint was made. The Station Master also admitted that such complaint was made to him by the accused before his assault, but being asked in cross-examination why he did not report the matter to his superiors, he said he did not believe the story.

JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of Mr. Cowan's judgment:—

"I find the charge of hurt proved. I do not find that there was actually at the time given sudden provocation. I think Mr. Cates is probably telling the truth when he says that the Deputy Station Master had not asked for his ticket. But the Deputy Station Master no doubt knew that he had gone off to Bombay without a ticket and noticed that he did not give up a ticket on his return. I find it proved that the complainant and his colleagues were deliberately giving such petty provocation, as lay in their power to Mr. Cates after a row on the 7th of November about a dog and I think this provocation was largely the cause of Mr. Cates losing his temper on the 21st of November. It is admitted that Mr. Cates has apologised to the Railway Company and to the complainant.

"I find that there was no criminal intimidation, the charge is due to the malicious desire of the complainant to make the most of the incident and finds colour in some words spoken by accused to the Station Master and overheard by the complainant. The accused is fined Rs. 15 for an offence punishable under section 352 I.P.C."

STORY OF A RING.

ALLEGATIONS OF EXTORTION AGAINST A PARSI.

COUNTER-CASE FOR DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. Aston, the notice came on for hearing on Friday in which Mr. M. M. Shirazi charged Mr. Hormasji Rustomji Bilimoria a Parsi broker with attempting to extort and criminal intimidation on the 21st November 1918 at the Green's Restaurant at 8 p.m.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. H. B. Spencer, pleaders appeared for the complainant and Mr. J. P. Patel, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT.

The complainant in the course of his information stated:

On the 21st instant at about 8 p.m. I was in the Billiard Saloon of the Green's Restaurant. The accused came to me, sat by my side on a bench and showed me a ring he was wearing and said it was worth Rs. 850 and asked me if I would like to buy it. He gave me the ring and I put it on my little finger and then took it off when he suddenly exclaimed "where is the ring"? and pretended to look for it on the floor, himself remaining seated on the bench where he had been sitting. I also looked about and searched my own person and dress, believing it might have slipped off my finger and fallen on my person. Some gentlemen also came up, and in their presence accused said that I had secured the ring with me, and that I would have to pay him Rs. 850 the value of the ring and that if I did not return it or pay Rs. 850 he would hand me over to the Police. I became rather nervous and offered to give him a thorough search of my person and dress, and actually removed my waist and coat and placed it before him, but accused refused to do so. All the time he did not leave his seat, but continued to use threatening language that my reputation would be ruined and I will be handed over to the Police, unless I returned the ring, or gave its value Rs. 850 and he actually threatened to send for the Police. A crowd of gentlemen collected, and one of them who know me well asked to make a thorough search of my person and dress again as, perhaps the ring might have accidentally dropped and mixed up in my dress. So that the friend again thoroughly searched me and felt all my pockets, but no ring was found and the same gentleman again asked accused to take a thorough search again before going to Police. But the accused remained seated where he was. In order to avoid a scene then, and as accused insisted upon our going to the Police I went to the Hat Stand to take my hat to go to the Police, and with my friend returned with my hat to the saloon where accused had still remained seated. I told accused not to create further scene there, but to go with me to the Police as he desired. After some hesitation he got up, and the ring was found embedded in the cushion, on the very bench where he himself was sitting and accused was, as a matter of fact sitting on the ring all the time. My friend picked it up and upbraided him for his conduct that he was trying to extort money from respectable persons and accused got confused and would give no answer, and would not take the ring and my friend threw it on the billiard table and accused picked it up from the table.

Thereafter, I wanted to take immediate action but my friend who happened to be acquainted with the family of the accused requested me not to do so but accused anticipating trouble, five days after sent a notice on my friend, calling upon him to apologise for insulting him because he had upbraided him for his conduct, and told him that he was attempting to extort money from respectable persons. Hence I am compelled to come to Court.

Under these circumstances I charge the accused as above and pray for process against him and that he be dealt with according to law.

ACCUSED'S INTENTION.

The Court at the outset inquired of Mr. Nariman whether the facts as disclosed in the information and the arguments amounted to attempting to extort.

Mr. Nariman in reply stated that the facts clearly showed the intention on the part of the accused to have the sum of Rs. 850 from the complainant although the ring, as alleged, was worth only Rs. 260 and the circumstances clearly showed that the ring could not have got into the place in which it did, viz., on the cushion, by accident and that it must have been hidden there by the accused especially, as alleged, he was sitting on it the whole time. And the complainant later on insisted upon going to the Police himself to clear the allegations against him in the presence of so many persons in the Billiard room and then the accused offered to accept something else than Rs. 850 and finished with the matter without going to the Police. Mr. Nariman further said the accused knew full well the status and social position of Mr. Shirazi and that if at all it was a matter for the civil and not for the Police Court.

Mr. Bilimoria has taken out a counter summons in respect of the same matter against Mr. Chothia, one of the witnesses for the prosecution for defamation and insult which case is coming on for hearing at the later date viz. the 17th instant. As the facts would be fully threshed out in that case the Magistrate after hearing Counsel on both sides, postponed the matter *sine die* to be heard after this case was disposed off.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD AND THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

AN EXPLANATION AND AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

NO INSINUATION AGAINST HONESTY OR GOOD FAITH.

Yesterday morning when his Lordship Mr. Justice MacLeod took his seat on the bench, he addressed the Advocate-General, who happened to be present in his court, as follows:—"Mr. Advocate-General, certain remarks appearing in the Sunday Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle" with reference to my summing up in a case tried before me in the Sessions, September last, have been brought to my notice. I do not now recollect my summing-up in the case, but I desire to make a statement at 3-30 after reading the papers in the case which I have sent for."

At 3-30 his Lordship read the following statement "to the Advocate-General and members of the Bar":—

Mr. Advocate-General and gentlemen of the Bar,—

My attention has been drawn to the Random Jottings in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th January, in which certain references are made to my summing-up in a case which was tried before me during the Session held in last September. The writer asks what explanation the Advocate-General has offered to the Chief Justice or to the Government of Bombay, whose confidence he is supposed to enjoy for good faith and honesty of purpose as a public officer, for the insinuations made in the course of his judgment in the open court by Mr. Justice Macleod" (I wish people would learn how to spell my name) and after stating that I made grave allegations against the *bona-fides* of the prosecution, sets out *in extenso*, though not altogether correctly, a lengthy passage from my judgment, italicising certain passages, which, the writer evidently thought, contained the insinuations above referred to. He then says: "What the man in the street understands is that the Advocate-General should have immediately vindicated his position in the most unmistakable way in the open court, as the allegations had been made under similar circumstances."

It is only fair to the Advocate-General that I should take the earliest opportunity of stating in open court that I made neither insinuations nor allegations against his good faith or honesty of purpose. It is not an easy matter to extract from the writer's remarks what in particular are the insinuations and allegations, which, he thinks, I did make against the Advocate-General. I can only assume they are to be found in the italicised passages above referred to. The first can be ruled out as the Advocate-General was not consulted till after the Magistrate had declined to commit. I cannot find the second in the official transcript. On the materials placed before him the Advocate-General advised that an application should be made to the High Court, and that application was successful, but, then, I had the advantage of having the evidence for the prosecution fully tested by cross-examination before me and a case which had been made exceedingly complicated in the proceedings before the Magistrate, was reduced to a very simple one. In particular that portion of the evidence before the Magistrate which weighed most with the appeal court was proved before me on further evidence to be of no value. I can only repeat I made no insinuations or allegatins against the Advocate-General. If it is suggested that I insinuated or alleged that the Advocate-General had given an opinion which he thought was wrong and argued the case before the appeal court knowing that he had no case, then the suggestion is entirely unfounded. I expressed the opinion that counsel had taken a wrong view of the case, but that is often the judge's opinion after evidence has been taken and arguments have been heard. It is possible that the writer has attached a sinister meaning to words: "The Advocate-General in some way induced." If so he is mistaken. It is a matter of regret to me that I should have used words which could possibly be construed as constituting a veiled attack on the good faith and honesty of the Advocate-General, the leader of the Bar, and I should have preferred that my attention should have been drawn at an earlier date to any possible misconstruction of what I had said. It is now only due to the Advocate-General that I should say that I referred to his powers of advocacy in supporting the opinion he had formed. You, gentlemen of the Bar, are naturally jealous of the honour of your profession and I venture to think that if any of you had considered that I had attacked the honour of your leader, I should have been told so at once."

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S THANKS.

The Advocate-General in thanking the Court said: "My lord, I am extremely grateful to your Lordship for the completeness with which your lordship has refuted the insinuations against me contained in the article to which your lordship has referred. It is significant that it has taken the writer of that article some four months to discover that your lordship's summing-up contained imputations against myself, a discovery which has not been made either by your lordship or by myself. My lord. I thank you again extremely for what you have said."

THE SUMMING-UP.

WHAT THE JUDGE THOUGHT OF THE CASE.

The following is the report of the Judge's summing-up which appeared in our issue of the 20th September last. We comment on the matter in our editorial columns:—

FIRST ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

After the evidence for the prosecution was led and the case for the prosecution had closed, his Lordship said that there was not a tittle of evidence against the first accused and his Lordship accordingly discharged and acquitted him.

As to the case against accused No. 2 his Lordship after hearing Mr. Strangman for the prosecution and Mr. Weldon for the defence, in the course of his summing-up to the jury said:—

NOT THE SLIGHTEST SCRAP OF EVIDENCE.

Gentlemen of the jury, if there was any evidence whatever, in this case before me to show that there was some intention on the part of the accused to defraud, then I should leave it to you to decide whether that evidence was sufficient to convict the accused of such intention to defraud; but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution for a day and a half it is my duty to tell you that there is not the slightest scrap of evidence whatever against this accused. Merely giving directions for these entries to be made as a matter of fact, does not show any intention to commit fraud. It is admitted in evidence that there is actually done nothing against the interests of the firm of the insolvent. It is not suggested that there was a single pie in the cash book missing. The most that can be said against the accused is that he had made a journal entry in the cash book and therefore there is nothing whatever for you to decide: and under section 289 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I direct you to return a verdict of "not guilty."

NO INTENTION TO DEFRAUD.

His Lordship after going into the details of the evidence said:—There should have been an entry of debit to the Bank of Bombay in the journal and of credit to the person who paid the money, but it is no offence to enter a journal entry in the cash book, unless it is done with the intention to defraud. There is nothing wrong from the criminal point of view in debiting the amount in the cash book provided there is a corresponding entry of credit. If the debit entry was in the cash book, there would have been possibly made a suggestion of fraud against the accused, but there is the entry in the suspense account book produced. It would appear to any man with the slightest measure of intelligence that such a suggestion cannot be made. There are here both credit and debit entries which represent the cash transactions. The result is that the actual cash of the firm is not affected in any way. The result would be the same as if those entries were both in the cash book and the suspense account book, as if the entry had appeared in the journal. The entry in the rough cash book corresponds to the entry in the fair cash book. It is not a false entry in the sense that it was an entry regarding a transaction which had not taken place. There were perfectly correct entries standing by themselves, only they appear in the wrong book, and that is no offence by itself if you put the journal entry in the cash book even though you keep the journal as well as a cash book. There is nothing wrong in putting a journal entry in the cash book provided there is a corresponding entry on the opposite side showing that the actual cash in hand is not affected.

MYSTERIOUS PERSON BEHIND THE SCENE.

In this case, apparently, there was some person hostile to the accused who seems to have induced the Official Assignee to put the case before Counsel. Mr. Lang says he knew nothing of the case and he seems to know nothing about what was placed before the Counsel. Hhe did not attend the conference with Counsel and left it to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya to do what they liked. If on the 25th July the case was not placed before the Counsel nothing would have taken place. Till then no action was taken. The action was taken by the man who was acting with this hostile person. The original charge was made against three accused but one of them, the father of accused No. 1 was discharged by the Magistrate. The son and the father were the partners in the firm of Hiralal Ramgopal, one of the wealthiest and most respectable Marwadi firm in Bombay. They were charged originally with criminal breach of trust regarding property belonging to the firm of Ramprtab Brijmohandas and Co. For three months the case went on before the Magistrate and the accused were put to great expense, apart from anything else, to defend themselves. The Magistrate declined to commit the accused, but the Advocate-General appeared before the Appellate Side of this Court and in some way induced two of my learned brothers to tell the Magistrate to commit and, thus the case has come before the Sessions. It appears that the accused is absolutely innocent. This case is the result of private animosity of a certain person who has been behind the scene of this prosecution. He has brought a considerable amount to supply the costs of the prosecution, though, I regret the accused is put to the trouble of paying his own costs in defending himself. I now ask you to bring the formal verdict of "not guilty" against the accused.

The jury accordingly brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

His lordship: The accused is discharged without the slightest stain on his character.

The Sessions was then dissolved.

MAMLATDAR MURDER TRIAL.

MR. BINNING'S ARGUMENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 7.

The Special Tribunal resumed its sittings this morning at a quarter past eleven. Mr. Binning, instructed by Mr. Deshmukh, Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Marathe, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The defence was conducted by Rao Bahadur Chitale, assisted by Messrs. Ranade, D. K. Parshrami, Sant, and G. M. Parshrami. Mr. Saptarshi appeared for accused Nos. 42 and 43. There were some spectators also present to-day to hear the arguments.

Mr. Binning resumed his arguments at the point at which he had left the previous evening and continued to discuss the evidence against the several accused. In addition to accused mentioned by him the previous day, there were other accused against whom he did not wish to press the case.

While counsel was on the question of Panchnamas, which the defence had challenged, he said they were failures as assisting the prosecution. People were far too frightened to be able to identify the accused.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe.—To say once that the Panchnamas were failures because people were far too frightened and then say some were identified is not fair.

Mr. Binning.—I don't press anything. I only mention facts. These are facts.

Dealing with the Ambad Meeting, counsel said he agreed with Mr. Chitale in calling it unnatural but wondered why anybody should invent it. And if anybody did invent it, it must be Mr. Kokje. But it was not so. Before Mr. Kokje entered on the scene, Gangaram Shete had stated before the authorities that a meeting was held at Ambad. It was impossible to believe that Mr. Kokje invented it within 24 hours after his arrival. Counsel did not deny that Police officers were capable of inventing stories. But why should they fix it at Ambad of all places? Counsel relied on the approvers' statement for establishing the Ambad meeting and said that the Defence had called no Ambad witnesses to prove their case.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe.—How can they prove it?

AMBAD MEETING.

Mr. Binning.—Ambad is an extremely small place. If you call witnesses and they come and say there was no meeting that is enough Mr. Chitale had stated that there was no meeting. But he asked the Court to note that there was an exceptional state of affairs and it was probable that if they were going to kill the Mamlatdar, and thinking of it, they would call a meeting at some place. But why should the witnesses choose Ambad unless the meeting took place there? Mr. Chitale had said it was unnatural. Mr. Binning called it absurd.

Mr. Chitale had said that the arrested Pujaris were not permanent men and as such there was no reason why people should espouse their cause. Counsel saw nothing improbable in the people being excited over their arrest.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe—Mr. Chitale's argument was that the Sadhus were arrested on Wednesday and the rioting took place on Saturday. His idea was there was so short a time intervening between the one and the other that they could not have had time to think of holding a meeting.

Mr. Binning—We can't prove every thing without investigation for months together.

OBJECT OF GATHERING.

Counsel said that the meeting was held within 24 hours, speeches were made and the people exhorted to join the crowd and march to Akola. It was incredible anybody should invent a whole story and why should they do so?

The Hon. Mr. Sathe—As regards your point, you say the object was to kill the Mamlatdar. But the only independent evidence on this point is that of the approvers.

Mr. Binning—For corroboration who could be forthcoming except those that were present? Besides in this case it was difficult to secure witnesses.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe—I appreciate your position. But is it safe to rely for a common object on the uncorroborated testimony of the approvers?

Mr. Binning—I rely for the common object on what took place at the meeting itself. There was no doubt that there must have been a pre-concert, I can't imagine how without it, people could suddenly undertake it.

Proceeding, Mr. Binning reiterated the Ambad meeting ought to be believed. Nobody could believe it was a concoction.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe—One may not believe it to be concoction, but one may say that it falls short of proof.

Mr. Binning—Your Honour may hold any view. But the Government and the prosecution feel satisfied about the truth of it.

Counsel was positive in his mind that the Ambad Meeting was a fact. It was quite impossible the crowd could march on to Akola without the support of the Kolis.

The position was if they did not believe the conspiracy was preconcerted, then they need not believe there was the meeting at all. Counsel was saying that if on the contrary they believed, then two things emerged first that accused No. 1 instigated, when the Hon. Mr. Sathe interrupted and said if it was accepted, then all those present at the Ambad meeting were liable under section 149 for what happened subsequently.

Mr. Binning Are we to be deterred from believing it because there are others involved who ought not to be there?

The Hon. Mr. Sathe—You have not yourself pressed the case against some.

Mr. Binning then dealt with the defence argument that it was a Koli riot.

(To be Continued).

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

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Dawood Mohomed	5
Karim Khan	2
Bhikabhai J. Shah	1
Madhawarao B. Mugali	1
"Jehangir"	1
Kanara Saraswat Community	201
Through Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram.	31
Through Home Rule League	19
Through Mr. Mowjee Govindjee	18
Through Mr. Ananthram:—	
Mr. S. G. Gangal	1
Mr. H. R. Pardeshi.	1
Mr. P. Gharpur	1
Mr. S. H. Vartak	1
Mr. A. A. Chonkar	1
Through Mr. Shiv Harak Singh	11
Through Mr. Shiv Harak Singh:—	
Mr. R. P. Phatak	1
Mr. Gopinath N. Rele	1
Through Mr. Ootamram Mistry:—	
Mr. Manilal U. Mistry	1
Mr. Gulabai Ichkaram	1
Mr. Ichaharam Bhoolabai Mistry	2
Mr. Vallabai G. Mistry	1
Mr. Hudker	1
Mr. Chotalal L. Painter	1
Mr. R. V. Shinker	1
Sympathiser	3
Mr. N. R.	1
A Sympathiser	1

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

CULTIVATION OF SANITARY SENSE AND CONSCIENCE.

The Indian Science Congress opened its Sessions in Bombay, on Monday evening, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Royal College of Science at Mayo Road, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers presiding.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, who was present addressing the gathering, said:—

"I have felt it a great honour to be invited to become Patron of this important Congress and in this way to be identified with a gathering of men of world-wide distinction in Science. I have come here to-day with real pleasure to address you a few words of welcome to Bombay and my good wishes for the success of your deliberations. Bombay is fortunate in that this meeting is the first to be held since the publication of the report of the Indian Industries Commission which has focussed the problems of scientific research and the policy to be pursued in order to make the most of the material resources available in this country. It is generally agreed that there is a vast scope for developing these resources and in this task will be needed all available knowledge of science and of research.

The Congress may congratulate itself in that its President is a Scientist of international and work-wide repute who has rendered incalculable service to India in the field of tropical medicine and research. There is this further to be said that it is perhaps peculiarly appropriate that the President this year should be a Medical Scientist, for the recent world-wide epidemics which have had such devastating effects upon humanity have brought questions of medical research and medical relief into burning prominence. Bombay is especially interested in this subject because the work which is being done of the Parel Laboratory is the outstanding feature of the scientific activities carried on in this Presidency. In this field moreover we hope to see large developments in the near future, thanks to the stimulus which the munificences and generosity of Sir Dorab Tata, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, is to supply.

In India much leeway has to be made up not only in the field of medical research but more so in the provision of adequate medical relief and in the cultivation among the people of a sanitary sense and a sanitary conscience. To bring medical aid within the reach of the millions who are without it at present is one of the most urgent problems confronting Government and local authorities. The growth of the sanitary sense may be a slow process but meetings such as these help it along, not only because medical subjects are explored but because any scientific discussion and investigation induces the scientific attitude, the desire to know, without which the growth of the sanitary sense can never make progress.

Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers then delivered his presidential address, full text of which will appear in our to-morrow's issue.

The Conference adjourned to this day.

GARDEN PARTY.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is giving a Garden Party at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, to meet the President and members of the Indian Science Congress. Invitations have been sent round to the members of the Science Congress, but those who may not get them in time, are requested to kindly take this intimation as an invitation and attend the Garden Party.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the 23rd Financial year of this Company which ended with 31-12-18, a life business of 17 lakhs was secured by the Company. The Policies actually issued amount to 1,350,000. There has been an increase in [illegible] of 4 lakhs over that of the pre- [illegible] Company's business is increasing year to year.

SPORTING NEWS.

NO RACES TO-DAY.

Owing to the continuance of the strike and the inability of the police to provide officers and men for the race course, there will be no races to-day.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN MANGALORE.

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Marcel A. M. D'Souza, of the Madras University pioneered the cause of [illegible] elementary education in Mangalore in 1911, as it was the need in Mangalore at the time and started the St. Xavier's School at Kadri as the most successful higher elementary school and the best in the District with 350 students on rolls, managed by a staff of 14 teachers, earning a Government grant of Rs. 1,000 a year and to-day we find Higher Elementary Schools springing up every where in the District of South Canara. Believing in the maxim "On the revival of Industries depends the regeneration of the nation" and with a view to make elementary education of real usefulness to the poor, he bounded together into comradeship under the name of the Depressed Classes Mission, Mr. John V. Roche, the Manager of Jeppoo Higher Elementary School, the lay Catholic Managers of three other Lower Elementary Schools, and the proprietors of St. Ann's Mechanic Workshop and other Industrial Institutions in Mangalore brought to light his plan of the "Canara Industrial School."

Under this scheme, Mr. D'Souza desires to add a three years' training course in any industry to the education of a poor boy beyond his eight standards, preparing him for the elementary, intermediate and advanced certificates of Government, devised or yet to be devised in the various industries or handicrafts, giving them in the shape of Scholarships their maintenance derived from their daily output of work.

It would have been a good day for Mangalore if Mr. D'Souza and his comrades of the "Depressed Classes Mission" had been allowed unimpeded to put into successful practice their plan of industrial education. But the Italian Missionaries of Mangalore saw a danger to their monopoly of catholic education in these successes of the enterprises of a layman, which led the pulpit to criticize their neglect of elementary and industrial education of the people entrusted to them and resolved to safeguard their interests by getting over everything in the Missionaries' hands. On refusal of the layman to part with their invested and profitable concerns these Italian Missionaries headed by the Bishop of Mangalore conducted a regular educational campaign against these Catholic lay Managers for these five years and by means of an ungenerous system of rival schools, and superior force and other means at their disposal, have succeeded in possessing themselves of all these lay elementary schools and and are reaping the profits from the layman's exertions of a good many years.

But the missionaries did not succeed in taking over the St. Ann's Mechanic Workshops nor in discouraging Mr. D'Souza. Mr. D'Souza still believes that the realization of his plan of "Canara Industrial School" will be of great use to the poor of Mangalore. He urgently desired a higher elementary school as his field of work to practice this plan. To earn the confidence of the Mangalore public to succeed in his second attempt, he had to prove his ability to organize a fresh school. He offered his services to the Syrian Catholic Community of Brahmavar who too were in urgent need of a school at that place. At Brahmavar, Mr. D'Souza has been able to organize a cosmopolitan Higher Elementary School" within a short period of two years, completely recognized by Government, having 175 students in its eight classes, managed by a staff of seven teachers and earning Rs. 425 as the annual grant from Government in the first year of its existence. After this Mr. D'Souza returned to Mangalore and again took up his plan of education on industrial basis by starting the National Free Elementary School, at Kadri on the King-Emperor's birth day, June 3rd last year. The school has been a splendid success having nearly 200 students in its eight classes managed by a staff of eight teachers.

The students consist of mostly children of the poorest classes, quite unable to pay for their education. Such of the parents than can afford to pay a little offer some help to Mr. D'Souza but payment is by no means obligatory. Mr. D'Souza has appealed to his friends and patrons to help him to work out his plan of education on industrial basis by each patron undertaking to pay for the education of one poor boy in his school. The response has been hearty but it will have to be more generous before he can make the school fully supported by these collections. At present he has to undergo a monthly deficit of nearly 30 rupees a month, while he has to collect nearly Rs. 1,000 properly to equip the school with furniture and apparatus. He now holds the school in a new hired building but he will soon transfer it to the site of his old St. Xaviour's School, the lease of which still runs in his name.

Mr. D'Souza has now come over to Bombay personally to appeal to the members of his community and other generous patriots for their help.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES BILL.

MEETINGS AT NAGPUR DISSOLVED.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 13.

A public meeting requisitioned by Dr. Gour, Messrs. Abhyankar, Niyogi, Padhye, Pradhan, Parakh and others was held in the Town Hall on Saturday and Sunday last to discuss the advisability of accepting or objecting to the Hon. Mr. Patel's Intercaste Marriage Bill. Dr. Moonje presided on both days. Speakers for and against the Bill addressed the meeting, where passion ran very high and the speakers who spoke in favour of the Bill were interrupted, howled, hissed and hooted. Mr. Alekar's appeal to the people to give a patient hearing to all the speakers served no purpose. Both the meetings had to be dissolved without arriving to any definite opinions and conclusions.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE.

A public meeting of the Hindus of Ahmedabad, holding views contrary to the Hindu Marriage Validation Bill introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, was held on Sunday the 22nd December, 1918, under the presidentship of Sheth Mangaldas Girdhardas when about 5,000 people assembled including almost all the leading Shethias, scholars, and pleaders of this city to protest against the Bill.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Frawley Co. at 9.30 and Cinema at 6.30 p.m.
Empire Theatre, Cinema, 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7.0,8-45 and 10.30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7.15, 9-0 and 10.45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m. to-day.

DAMODAR THACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During December 1918, 230 patients were treated in this dispensary, of whom 176 were males and 74 were females, and the daily average was 9.26.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

A social gathering of graduates, undergraduates and students of the Backward Classes will be held to-day in connection with the "Makar Sankrant" Holiday under the auspices of the People's Union, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the "Panhala Lodge," Khetwady Main Road.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Settlement a gathering of ladies for celebrating the "Makar Sankrant" will be held to-day, at 3 p.m., in the hall of the Settlement when Mrs. Kamalabai Vaidya will speak on "Sankrant" and Dr. Miss Nagutai Joshi will preside.

A "KUT" HERO ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Kanara Saraswat Association were "At Home" on the 9th instant, to Capt. N. R. Ubhaya, so long a prisoner of war with the Turks in Asiatic Turkey, who arrived in Bombay on the 8th instant, on board the R. I. M. S. Hardinge. The Vice-President in welcoming Capt. Ubhaya, conveyed to him the heartiest congratulations of the Association on his arrival here safe and sound, and added that the occasion of his presence in the Association Hall was one which he was sure the members would long remember with liveliest pleasure.

Capt. Ubhaya heartily thanked the Association for the kind reception given to him.

G. I. P. RY. LOCAL TRAINS

A meeting of the representatives of the Thana Railway Passengers Association, the Kurla Residents Association, the Indian Passengers and Trains Relief Association and the Matunga Residents Association was held in the hall of the Matunga Residents' Association, Matunga, at 8-30 a.m., (S. T.), on Sunday the 12th instant under the presidentship of Mr. B. V. Navalkar, when consideration was given to a letter, dated the 30th December last from the Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, which stated as follows:—"Owing to a shortage of engine power and the forthcoming demobilization traffic, this railway will not be in a position to increase the suburban train service, but it may be possible so to re-arrange the trains so as to produce a better service than now offered, and with this object, I shall be glad if you will make it convenient to meet me in the office of the Deputy Traffic Manager, Operative, at 11-30 hours on the 15th January, 1919, prepared with figures of passengers using the service, their destination and business."

A skeleton time table of some of the morning and evening Up and Down trains was drawn up with the joint consent of all the representatives present. It was decided that a copy of this skeleton time table should be sent to the Deputy Traffic Manager, Operative, G. I. P. Railway and that a deputation consisting of the representatives of the various associations should wait upon the Deputy Traffic Manager, Operative, G. I. P. Railway, at 11.30 a.m. (S. T.) on Wednesday the 15th instant, as requested by him.

DISHONEST VICTORIA DRIVER

SENTENCED TO SIX WEEKS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, yesterday, Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Ebrahim Alji, victoria driver No. 1125, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a currency note of Rs. 5. Mr. Mohanlal Desai defended the accused.

It was alleged that Mr. George Resnis and a friend of his got into the accused's victoria at the Prince's Dock on Saturday to go to the Crawford Market. They got down at the latter place and as Mr. Resnis had no loose coin the accused told him he could get change near by, and he gave him a Rs. 5 note. After the accused had gone with the note, his companion, who was seated on the coach-box, whipped the horse and drove away. As the accused did not turn up, Mr. Resnis went to look for him and found him in an alley a little way off, and asked him for the change. The accused said he was not the driver of the victoria and denied having received the note. Mr. Resnis thereupon handed him over to a policeman. Whilst being taken to the Police Station, the accused pulled out the note from his boot and threw it away. The note was subsequently picked up.

The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GOVERNORS IN DELHI.

DELHI, Jan. 13.

All the heads of Provinces excepting Lord Pentland and Sir George Lloyd arrived at the Viceregal Lodge to-day. Sir George cancelled his visit to Delhi with a view to remain in Bombay to deal with the strike situation.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the opening session of the Indian Science Congress on Monday afternoon.

Sir Alfred Bourne, Lt.-Colonel Sir Leonard Rogers, Dr. Gilbert Walker and Mr. R. D. Mehta have arrived at Government House.

The Right Hon. Mr James Meston is paying a brief visit to Calcutta leaving Delhi on the 18th.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SWAMINARAYAN; A CANDIDATE; A MATRICULATION STUDENT; A STUDENT.—The matter has been already discussed in these columns.
VERITAS.—S. G. W. is replying for himself.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 14th January, 1919.

FREEDOM OR CHAINS?

Peace is to bring us a new world and a Renaissance of the tired earth. That world is to be based on right and justice—for the first time in the history of mankind. What is now happening in the world, said President Wilson last week in one of his inimitable phrases, is that the soul of one people is crying to the soul of another and no people in the world wishes a bargaining settlement. Humanity is expectant of the birth of what, though dreamt by poets and other finer spirits of all climes and ages, has never been realised on earth. What is it, however, that we mean by this new birth of things? What have those who preceded us meant by this conception? For, out of periods of war and darkness, there have always been new points of departure in time, dominated by one conception, however different the forms assumed by it. This conception was the conception of freedom. With this conception was instinct the rise of the ancient political systems of Greece and of Rome, which are the parents of the modern democracy of Europe. Greece and Rome enlarged the bounds of human freedom. Many spasms of the human spirit were, however, needed before man's yearning for freedom was to come to full fruition. The basis of the Greek system was, for instance, material and in its dependence on slave labour it militated against the laws of social progress. But Greece, though it sanctioned slavery, stood for freedom of thought and did not deny it to slaves. The greatness of Rome, too, was tainted with the horrors of slavery, but its contribution to human freedom as an instrument of Government was no less marked. Rome gave her subject-nations the privilege of partnership in the affairs of the State and scope for their individual development. And with the gift of freedom it also made the gift of law, on which principally the political system of Europe was subsequently to be based. But freedom still continued to be marred, throughout succeeding ages, by various devices of slavery, and everywhere men and women remained in chains, forged by kings and feudal lords of lands and, later on, by "the landlords of markets".

Thus did man—in spite of new awakenings of the human spirit, of the creation of new hopes and new ranges of action,—continue to be thwarted of his birthright of religious, constitutional, intellectual and personal freedom until the great war came with its definite promise of complete emancipation. Perhaps England's chief title to fame is that she fought for, won, and handed on, all forms of freedom, and made them, to quote an English writer, "such a tradition in the world that when the forces of evil with one great final effort founded the Slave-State of Germany and furnished it with all the resources of science and of learning, she was able to rally the nations that she had taught and the dominions that she had begotten, and with their aid overthrow the ablest and most evil social combination that time has known". What shall come of this conquest? Shall the outcome be the great Renaissance when, to quote the same English writer again, "every man shall be free at last from the chains that have eaten into his soul, when the State shall solely exist to enlarge the personality of the individual, when every nation shall have freedom to make its full contribution to the knowledge, goodness, and beauty of the world, when man's capacity for freedom will only be checked by the equal rights of every other man?" That is the Renaissance which President Wilson wants, which British statesmen, along with their Allies, are anxious to see ushered in in every part of the world. The people of India, in common with peoples all the world over, have fully believed, throughout the four weary years of war, that British statesmen paid no mere lipservice to principles of freedom. Their soul is now crying to the soul of other peoples so that they should all share in the common heritage of mankind. But those who represent, or rather misrepresent, British statesmen, in this country, are evidently not anxious to prevent the faith of Indian people in the honesty and statesmanship of the latter being undermined.

What other conclusion are the Indian people to draw when they find that what time the pledge of the British Government for their early constitutional freedom remains still to be fulfilled, the "men on the spot" should be forging fresh weapons of repression? The official organ has announced that the text of the legislative measures to give effect to the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee will shortly be published. Soon the Imperial Legislative Council will meet and the measures will be rushed into it and become the law of the land—at once an insult to Britain who has fought and won the war of freedom and a blow to the nascent freedom of India who, with her blood and treasure, helped Britain and her Allies in the great enterprise of humanity. The whole country with one voice protested against the contemplation of the forging of uncalled for and barbaric weapons with which the Rowlatt Committee proposed to arm the agents of antocracy and we have no doubt the country will, with equal emphasis, oppose an attempt to strangle India's freedom at its birth.

MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD AND THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

We have no doubt the public will be edified as well as gratified to read the report of the statement made by Mr. Justice MacLeod in his court yesterday regarding his summing-up in the case of King-Emperor v. Badrinarayan Ramgopal and another, at the criminal sessions of the High Court in September last. We reproduce elsewhere the report of the summing-up which appeared in our columns at the time. It will be seen that the Judge dealt very severely with the prosecution in this case. He said there was not "a tittle of evidence" against the first accused and discharged and acquitted him. As to the second accused, he said to the jury, "after hearing the evidence for the prosecution for a day-and-a-half it is my duty to tell you that there is not the slightest scrap of evidence against the accused." There was thus not a "tittle" against one accused and not the "slightest scrap" against the other. Again, his lordship going into the details of the case said:

"There is nothing wrong from the criminal point of view in debiting the amount in the cash book, provided there is a corresponding entry of credit. If the debit entry was in the cash book there would possibly have been made a suggestion of fraud against the accused but there is the entry in the suspense account book produced. *It would appear to any man with the slightest measure of intelligence that such a suggestion cannot be made.*"

Thus his lordship held the view that no man "with the slightest measure of intelligence" could have entertained the suggestion of fraud. But after the accused had been discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Advocate-General was persuaded to take up the matter and he persuaded the Court of Appeal to order the Magistrate to commit the case and the accused were sent for trial to the sessions. Mr. Justice MacLeod, after these expressions of opinion, went on to say that there was apparently some person hostile to the accused behind the scenes who induced the Official Assignee to move in the matter and mentioned the curious fact that the latter official knew nothing of the matter and did not attend any conference with counsel, leaving it to a private firm of solicitors to "do what they liked." "This case," said the Judge again, "is the result of the private animosity of a certain person who has been behind the scenes of this prosecution," and who "has brought a considerable amount to supply the costs of the prosecution." Now in conjunction with all this the Judge in recounting the history of the case, used what we can only describe as the most remarkable and unusual expression in referring to the action of the Advocate-General. He said:

"The Magistrate declined to commit the accused but the Advocate-General appeared before the Appellate Side of this Court and in some way induced two of my learned brothers to tell the Magistrate to commit."

It was on these facts and the expressions used by the Judge that the writer of "Random Jottings" in our Sunday edition made the comments which Mr. Justice MacLeod referred to in Court yesterday, and asked what explanation "the Advocate-General had offered to the Chief Justice or to the Government of Bombay, whose confidence he is supposed to enjoy for good faith and honesty of purpose as a public officer, for the insinuations made in the course of his judgment in open Court by Mr. Justice MacLeod". Mr. Justice MacLeod yesterday stated in explicit terms that he had not intended to make any insinuations or allegations against the good faith or honesty of purpose of the Advocate-General and he expressed his regret that he "should have used words which could possibly be construed as constituting a veiled attack on the honesty and good faith of the Advocate-General". We can only express, in turn, our regret that his lordship used the words that he did, though we do not necessarily accept the view he expresses as to the construction placed upon them so far as our contributor is concerned. We are gratified, however, that his lordship has now removed any possibility of doubt as to what he meant by what he said, namely, that he only referred to the Advocate-General's "powers of advocacy in supporting the opinion he had formed."

We have yet to be satisfied, however, that the Advocate-General was justified in forming the opinion that he did and using his powers of advocacy in such a sorry cause. The matter is one of no slight importance to the public. Here is a case in which absolutely innocent men, against whom there is "no tittle" or not "the slightest scrap" of evidence have been discharged by the Magistrate. They are dragged before the Court of Sessions and made to suffer the horror and expense of a criminal trial, because some mysterious person who is hostile to them can provide the means to undergo the heavy expenses of such a prosecution and persuade the Advocate-General to take up the matter, move the Appellate Court, and in spite of the utterly flimsy character of the case use his powers of adocacy,—and we may add his great position,—to induce two judges to order the committal of these absolutely innocent men. We have no desire to impute the good faith of the Advocate-General, nor have our columns been used for that purpose. But the question of his competence and sense of responsibility is another matter and to draw attention to these unusual and startling strictures by a judge of the High Court affecting a prosecution to which the Advocate-General lent his countenance and which he conducted, is certainly a public duty, the merits of which are not affected whether it is done four days or four months after the event. We delayed reference to the matter in these columns for sufficiently good reasons. We allowed it to be discussed in the way that was done and at this time by a contributor, whose opinions are his own and not necessarily ours, because as he suggested in his prefatory remarks it was essential that the matter should be cleared up before the Hon. Mr. Strangman goes to England. The matter has been the subject of considerable comment, as Mr. Justice MacLeod must be aware. Whether it effects the honour of the Bar is not the ultimate concern. The public interest is a larger issue and from that standpoint the whole matter of this prosecution and the strictures contained in the Judge's summing up cannot be allowed to rest where it is. As to that we shall have more to say on a future occasion.

Notes of the Day.

Bloodshed in Germany.

The North-Eastern portion of Germany is the scene of the worst disorders, since the Eastern frontier has been the gateway of Bolshevism. The inroads of Polish armies into Prussian Poland and the struggle for Posen have aggravated the misery of the people. Along with anarchic disturbances is the great distress of the population on account of the practical cessation of all food production. The Havas Agency understands that among the subjects for discussion by the preliminary conference of the Allies—which opened yesterday—is the question of partially lifting the blockade for the feeding of the people of East Germany. At the conclusion of the armistice, a small section of the British public demanded the relaxation of the blockade for the relief of the people. While the proposal was made on grounds both politic and humanitarian, the Allies agreed that the diversion of food supply from their hands would create economic chaos among the Allied people. They have accordingly had their first turn, but it left the quarter contiguous to Russia to the mercy of the Bolsheviks who in dealing out some food to the famished, evidently recruited large numbers to their ranks. Bolshebik hordes are gambolling in Prussia, and Redak, the emissary of Russian Bolshevism, has not left Germany.

Death of Liebneckt.

The Spartacists have been causing untold havoc in Prussia and they have apparently a considerable number of supporters in Berlin, which is virtually in a state of civil war. It is however happily evident that the Central Government in Berlin is growing in power and that it has sufficient strength to suppress the Bolshevik insurrection. Of the two Socialist revolutionaries who are fighting the authorities in power, Liebneckt is reported to be dead. If the news is true, the business of running the insurrection falls to the ring-leadership of Lebedour, and possibly other little men thrown to the surface in the bloody upheaval. Liebneckt was the most thoroughgoing Socialist revolutionary in Germany, but the fatal thing which made him the enemy of stable reconstruction in Germany, was his egoistic conviction that he was the saviour of Germany and that it was his mission to begin by making a clean sweep.

Towards Settlement?

The great Labour strike in Bombay still continues. The workers, as authentic accounts show, are determined to continue their constitutional struggle. As to the justice of the demands of the strikers there can hardly be any doubt in the minds of impartial observers, who know the realities of the abnormal economic situation in Bombay, as well as of the conditions in which the workers have to live and toil. It is gratifying to find that the general body of millowners has shown a welcome readiness to recognise this fact. As a result of the discussion which took place at its meeting yesterday, it was resolved, according to the official account which we publish elsewhere, "that the General Committee of the Association be empowered when the operatives resume work to consider sympathetically and deal with all complaints that may be received." It is also announced that all mills will be prepared to start work to-morrow. The decision of the general body is in striking contrast to the uncompromising attitude adopted by the Committee of the Association and we trust it will lead to an early and amicable settlement of the present crisis and to the entire satisfaction of the workers' demands.

Record Nonsense.

We do not know who it is that has been entrusted with the task of composing the Madras Administration Report, nor why the Madras Government have encouraged him to make the best of his frolicsome polemics in his job. The Madras Government seem not yet to have reconciled themselves to the fact that things have moved by a long way since their preposterous attempt at government by internments. In the report they have just published, there is evidence that they are still groaning under the discomfiture of 1917, and desire to ease their oppressed sense of grievances, by blackening all the men and movements that rendered their attempt to repress freedom impossible. Here is their brilliant reflection on the circumstances that compelled them to release Mrs. Besant and her colleagues:—

"Ill-informed or misinformed communities naturally read into the release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues the interpretation that the Allied cause was failing and that concessions from weakness were to be the order of the day—an impression which may have had far-reaching results beyond the period at present dealt with."

A more fatuous interpolation even for the Madras Government to make, it is difficult to imagine. We wonder, the writer did not couple the military disasters of the year with the liberation of Mrs. Besant.

National Education.

The writer speaks with ill-concealed glee of the supposed reverses of the Nationalists during the year. About the National Education scheme we have this felicitous fable. "The Extremist outcry which followed this order eventually crystallised into a scheme for the furtherance of National Education, but this venture, though placed in the forefront of the Extremist propaganda and steadily pressed with various ingenious devices, made but a laboured progress." How refreshing, if it were true! The National Education movement which had for its patrons men of the type of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, is thus, by documentary evidence, a matter of grievance and aversion to the bureaucracy whose own experiments in education have left the people of the country in a condition of scandalous illiteracy. Educational grants come as alms from the hands of the bureaucracy in their self-filled and Pharisaic moods. It is an eloquent testimony to the Madras Government that they should find it impossible to suppress their vile insinuations about the motives, circumstances and progress of National Education in India!

A New Combination Recognised.

After some unmitigated nonsense about "egineered protest meetings", the writer digresses into the revival of Europeans and "non-Brahmins": "The latter (non-Brahmins) had for some time been making steady headway more especially in the mofussil, and the foundation of their newspaper 'Justice' did much to unite their several elements and supplied them with a weapon of attack and defence." Further "Brahmin and non-Brahmin controversies were lively in many districts and in August in Coimbatore where Mrs. Besant was even then residing, the non-Brahmins were actually able to organise and hold an opposition district conference which according to the majority of accounts was the more successful and the better attended of the two." The majority of accounts! Where did the writer collect his accounts? Who supplied him with those accounts? We hope that to make the story complete, the Madras Government, when they perpetrate their next report, will make a clean breast of their share in seeing Dr. Nair accomplish his mission abroad. They might also formally declare themselves a branch of the Indo-British Association.

ATTACK ON OFFICES OF "BERLINER TAGEBLATT."

STORMY FIGHT FOR ITS CAPTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

According to Berlin reports, heavy fighting took place on January 10th, when the Government supporters retook the offices of the "Berliner Tabeblatt". Machine-guns were freely used on both sides. The Government party ultimately brought up a tank and battered down the main doors after which the storming party obtained a footing in and finally captured the building. Both the Spartacists and the Government supporters lost heavily. The latter recaptured the State Printing Works.

The Spartacists control Spandau where there are many munition works.

RUSSIAN ARMY EN-ROUTE TO BERLIN.

RADEK'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—The Independent Socialists in Berlin are willing to accept the Government's conditions provided that elections to the National Assembly are postponed for three months.

Radek has issued a manifesto to the Spartacists stating that a Russian army is *en route* for Berlin. Two thousand Spartacists in Hanover commandeered a railway-train proceeding to Berlin.

BUENOS AIRES IN HANDS OF ANARCHY.

MOST MARINE-WORKERS RESUME WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

Buenos Aires is apparently in the hands of unshackled anarchy. Excesses range from theft to indiscriminate murder. Most marineworkers in New York have responded to the Labour Board's appeal to resume work.

PEACE PRELIMINARIES.

FORMAL OPENING OF CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED FIRST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Havas Agency states that at the Quai d'Orsay, this afternoon, there was a meeting of Inter-Allied ministers with their military advisers, but no preliminary talk, merely a formal opening under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. The delegates number at least fifty with their secretaries.

On the initiative of the French Government the first question to be discussed will be the League of Nations. The Conference will be asked at the outset to decide the constitution of the League and the guiding principles to be followed in settling the various peace problems.

M. Clemenceau has informed the "Leon Bourgeois" of his intention to constitute a commission, preparatory to the examination of the scheme of a Society of Nations with the Bourgeois representing France.

INTER-ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

MEETING IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

PARIS.—The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council sat for three hours to-day. M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Leygues, M. Clementel, M. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, President Wilson, Mr. Lansing, Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino were present.

FIRST TELEPHONE MESSAGE FROM PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

An official message from Paris which is the first telephonically received message arriving in Reuter's from Paris since the beginning of the war states that there will be a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet in Paris on January 13th.

THE "EMPIRE'S" VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

In noticing the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha the "Empire" says:—The appointment is revolutionary to a degree and we learn its announcement has surprised not to say flabbergasted, indigenous Calcutta while being generally welcomed even by the local Bolsheviks who hold that a Bengalee Under-Secretary of State for India were preferable to an "alien" ditto even though the Bengalee be a Moderate. Of course, the appointment is a bit of Mr. Montagu's clever juggling and should serve the reformer's purposes well. It is of interest to speculate where Sir Satyendra's elevation will stop.

KUT HEROES AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, January 13.

At the reception of the transport Shuja on Saturday which brought thirteen Indian officers and 641 Indian ranks of the Kutel Amara garrison and over eleven hundred other released prisoners, the Commissioner in Sind after Major-General Fowler had delivered the Commander-in-Chief's message of welcome to the returning troops said "Officers and men garrison of Kut, welcome back to India, on behalf of India, this great motherland of brave race, the citizens of the harbour and the city of Karachi, where you first arrive, offer you their greetings and their gratitude. You have experienced the greatest changes of fortune that can befall men. Many of your garrison opened war with the capture of Basra and the brilliant victory of Shaiba. With scanty numbers and meagre equipment you conquered the great country and pressed forward even to the gates of Baghdad. Overwhelmed by superior forces, you retreated to Kut-Ul-Amara and there sustained with undaunted courage and tenacity the siege of 150 days until starvation compelled your surrender. That siege occupied the attention of important forces of the enemy and your self-sacrifice enabled the British Empire to prepare fresh armies and put them in field for the protection of India. Since that time you have suffered two and half years of captivity in circumstances of hardship which have aroused the deepest sympathies of all parts of the British Empire. We have heard to our sorrow that large numbers of your comrades are dead unable to sustain the hardships of your marches and your captivity. We think of them with reverence.

HOMAGE TO SURVIVORS.

In this greatest of all wars in history our soldiers have fought for the highest ideals of humanity and human nature has risen to the pitch of devotion and self-sacrifice seldom seen before. To you, survivors, we pay our homage in this ceremony which however slight in itself in an indication of gratitude of India and we venture to offer our heartfelt congratulations on the imperishable glory that you have won. You are returning home with complete triumph of the holy cause and we all unite in hope and prayer that you may be fully restored to health and strength and that full measure of happiness may await you in your homes.

ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

SOLE OBJECT OF INTERVENTION.

DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS. Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Havas Agency states that the questions to be discussed next week are the measures to be taken with the Bolsheviks in Russia, and the lifting of the German blockade sufficiently to allow the feeding of peoples in the Eastern provinces. The sole object of the Allies in Russia is the defeat of Germany. At this moment there is no intention of increasing the number of troops in Russia, but the Allies have incurred an obligation to the Russian population in the various districts which the Allies have occupied.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKS.

ENTENTE'S DECISION NOT TO TREAT WITH THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 12.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 13.

The French press, with the exception of extremists, is satisfied with M. Pichon's decision not to treat with the Bolshevik leaders, Bolshevism not being a system of Government, but sheer anarchy. The Bolsheviks are declared enemies of the Entente and all existing Governmental systems. M. Pichon has laid down the duty of the Allies in a few words, to furnish the Russian peoples with arms, resources and military support.

PADEREWSKI FIRED AT IN HIS ROOM.

A BOLSHEVIST PLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that a person entered Paderewski's room and fired a shot at the pianist who was slightly wounded. Some arrests have been made.

It is stated that the plot was arranged by the Bolsheviks.

RUSSIAN STATE BANK.

REOPENED UNDER BRITISH CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BAGDAD, Jan. 4.
Recd 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Russian State Bank re-opened to-day under British control and, public confidence gained, more money was being presented this morning than the bank could accept. The temporary issues of hundreds of millions of roubles have been made by the Local Government to meet the financial and commercial needs. It is now hoped to arrange affairs on a sound financial basis.

The Local Government expenditure amounts to 130 million roubles monthly of which 60 millions go in wages to workers in oil industry. Following upon the disorganisation caused by the Bolsheviks, oil production is only a sixth of the normal times. The non-payment of wages has caused a great deal of unrest. Now that the industry is financed by the Local Government under British direction all arrears are being paid and the people are hopeful that the normal business of the town will be resumed at an early date.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ATTRIBUTED TO GERMAN AGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

BUENOS-AIRES.—The strike of the harbourmen has caused 150,000 workers to come out in sympathy. The strikers have burned a number of buildings and stormed the arsenal securing quantities of ammunition. The troops fought the strikers all night long. The strike is attributed to German agents.

WILSON'S MESSAGE.

WAR LABOUR BOARD MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

WASHINGTON.—In accordance with the cabled request of Mr. Wilson, the War Labour Board will meet in New York on January 13th to decide regarding the strike. Meanwhile the Board will urge the resumption of work on the assurance that the Board will promptly establish equitable wages and working conditions.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN LUXEMBURG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

METZ.—A republic has been proclaimed in Luxemburg. The Grand Duchess has retired to her castle.

PEACE IN BERLIN.

GOVT. TROOPS AND SPARTACISTS' SIGN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

In connection with the "Frankfurter Zeitung's' statement regarding the truce in Berlin it is semi-officially stated that Government troops and Spartacists signed an agreement on the evening of January 10th whereby Government adherents undertook not to receive reinforcements and to cease hostilities, the resumption of which was made subject to twelve hours' notice.

NEED FOR POPULAR CONFIDENCE.

EISNER'S MESSAGE TO BERLIN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

A message from Munich states that Eisner telegraphed to the Government in Berlin that the murderous civil war in Berlin must end, otherwise all Germany would slowly perish.

Berlin's example, said Eisner, was everywhere producing insanity. The only means of salvation appeared to be a Government sustained by the confidence of the people and comprising all Socialist parties.

"VORWAERTS" BUILDING BOMBARDED.

FACADE BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

BALE.—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung' Government artillery at eight o'clock on the morning of January 11th bombarded from Lindenstrasse, the "Vorwaerts" building the facade of which was bought down burying the machine-guns which were defending it.

The Spartacists surrendered and three-hundred prisoners were taken. Government troops are reported to have completely enveloped Spandau, the surrender of which is also expected.

U.S. STRIKE ISOLATED TO NEW YORK.

SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd 11-15 p.m., Jan. 13.

NEW YORK.—The strike is practically isolated to the city. The coal shortage is acute and threatens inter-urban communications. The food situation is serious. The authorities are taking steps to secure resumption of work assuring workers that they will establish equitable wages and working conditions.

SEINE FLOODS SUBSIDING.

SUPPLY OF FLOUR IN PARIS AFFECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 11.
Recd. 1-5 p.m., Jan. 13.

The Seine has begun to fall. The weather continues dry and the danger of serious inundation is for the moment averted. The floods have affected the supply of flour in Paris, some of the large mills having had to close.

It is officially stated that Paris has more than a month's supply in store. The Food Minister promises an increase of the bread ration from February, those entitled to three hundred grammes being allowed four hundred.

LATER.

There has been a further fall of about fourteen inches in the level of the Seine and the drop is likely to continue slowly.

ARGENTINE HARBOUR STRIKE

RECRUSDESCENCE OF SHOOTING AND DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

BUENOS AIRES.—Despite the statement that the strike had terminated, there was a recrudescence of shooting and other disorders which continued all night long. The attack on the Post Office was repelled by machine-guns. In the attacks on the Vasena works, twenty were killed and sixty wounded. All the Government buildings are closely guarded. All labour meetings have been prohibited. An overseas news' censorship is anticipated.

STRIKERS VOTE IN FAVOUR OF ENDING GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

BUENOS AIRES.—After all-night long negotiations with the Government officials the strikers voted in favour of ending the general strike provided the demands of the Vasena Iron Works strikers were granted.

LATEST CABLES.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

INAUGURAL SITTING ON THE 20TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

PARIS.—It is officially announced that an inaugural sitting of the Peace Conference will be held on January 20th.

The "Follo de Paris" says that after the principle of the League of Nations has been agreed upon the conference will discuss the future internationalisation and navigation of the Rhine.

The "Matin" outlining the chief territorial problems says Great Britain besides her colonial claims will seek to link up her African colonies with India by a protectorate over the consenting Arab states.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.

SUREME WAR COUNCIL'S DELIBERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 13.

It is officially announced that the Supreme War Council considered various matters in connection with the renewal of the armistice raised by Marshal Foch, after which the Conference deliberated on the procedure, *etcetera*, *connected* with the Peace Conference. Generals Bliss and Sir Henry Wilson participated in the first portion of the proceeding. A meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet to-day will discuss the results of the Conference.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

PARIS.—Jan. 11th.—Mr. Lloyd George and his daughter, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. W. F. Lloyd and the Maharaja of Bikanir with several Indian Officers and numerous suite arrived here to-day and were received by M. Pichon on the platform.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

TURNING TO GOVERNMENT DISADVANTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 13.

According to a Zurich message the "Frankfurter Zeitung" speaks of the situation in Berlin as turning momentarily to the disadvantage of the Government whom apparently the Spartacists hoodwinked by pretending to seek a truce. The journal says that reinforcements are arriving which will doubtless restore the balance in the Government's favour. It is reported that the Spartacist aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Berlin.

GERMAN WORKERS' MARCH TO FOREIGN MINISTRY.

EIGHT SPARTACIST LEADERS' RELEASE DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 13.

BALE.—A message from Munich states that thousands of workers formed a procession, marched to the Foreign Ministry and demanded liberation of the eight arrested Spartacist leaders. Eisner at first refused to receive the delegation but finally consented "in order to avoid a repetition of events in Berlin."

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN BREMEN.

EBERT GOVERNMENT'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 13.

BALE.—A Socialist Republic has been proclaimed in Bremen.

The Communists have replaced the Majority Socialists on the Workers' Council and have telegraphed to the Ebert Government demanding its resignation. They also telegraphed to the Russian Bolshevists hoping that revolution would be victorious in Russia and Germany.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 12.
Recd. Midnight, Jan. 13.

The death is announced from influenza of Sir Charles Wyndham.

[Sir Charles Wyndham was born in 1837 and was educated at Newevied in Germany, also at the universities of St. Andrews and Dublin. He fought in the American Civil War and made his first appearance in America with John Wilkes Booth, brother of Edwin Booth, and assassin of President Lincoln. He was a great actor and opened Wyndham's Theatre at the corner of Charing Cross Road and the New Theatre in St. Martin Lane in 1899. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his death.]

THE LABOUR STRIKE

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF MILLOWNERS.

The strike of the mill-hands again continued yesterday and there was no indication that the men wanted to resume work. They colleced at the usual hour in front of their respective mills and after remaining there for some time, dispersed as quietly as possible. They were apparently in no mood to depart from their earlier resolve not to provoke any disturbances. Afterwards the whole mill area was practically quiet except for the interest created by a large moving stream of men. The men appear on the whole to be firm in their attitude and those who favour a return to work even without their demands being met are clearly in the minority and their number seems to have still further dwindled down, notwithstanding the belated efforts of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. Some of the strikers interviewed positively decline to believe in promises of "sympathetic consideration" and ask whether the treatment meted out to the G. I. P. Railway men last year is not after all so old that they could forget its aftermath. There is no doubt that many of them looked forward to yesterday's meeting of the Millowners' Association, but the result was public property in the evening. A "Chronicle" representative met a few strikers late last night and asked them what they thought of the resolution passed by the Association and whether they would resume work. They said there was hardly any chance of the men being influenced by it so far as to make them resume work. The result, they said, was positively disappointing and until the men's demands were substantially granted, they would not resume work nor did they seem to like the idea that the matter should be left in the hands of the "Committee of the Association." Asked as to their real position in regard to this matter, they said they wanted a more explicit and reassuring statement that their demands would be conceded as well as some practical concession to start with. Alternatively they suggested that if the mill-owners were unwilling to give them an increase, the men would be willing to take their pre-war wages or even something less if the owners agreed to supply them with their daily necessities at the pre-war prices.

The Police were active throughout the day in the Mill district and Military and Police pickets were posted as on Sunday at various centres. No untoward incident took place however, except late in the afternoon when some of the strikers moved in the direction of Girgaum. Their objective was the Bombay United Mill, which has been working all these days. But for some mild excitement nothing came out of it and we were authoritatively informed late at night that the mill was working. In Tardeo, the Jivraj Baloo and other mills have had to suspend work, after having started it. Thus practically the entire mill industry has been brought to a standstill.

Meeting of Millowners.

The Mill-owners' Association met at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon. Reporters were excluded from the meeting. The Association has issued the following brief statement regarding the proceedings:

"As a result of the discussion which took place at the meeting of Mill-owners held yesterday afternoon, it was resolved that the General Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association be empowered when the operatives resume work to consider sympathetically and to deal with all complaints that may be received. All mills will be prepared to start work to-morrow morning—14th January 1919."

It is understood that many divergent views found expression at the meeting, several members having strongly favoured the idea of a timely concession to the men. But there were others who would not entertain any idea of concession so long as the men held out. It is stated that it was formally proposed that the Association should uphold the action of the Committee and confirm the notice issued by it. After some discussion, an amendment was subsequently proposed and carried by a majority to the effect that the demands of the men should be "favourably considered and conceded." The official statement issued by the Association is too vague, apart from its brevity, and we are given to understand that it does not completely state what happened. It is believed that notices will be put up at all the mills to-day. The amended resolution makes a great difference to the present situation and what effect it will have if it comes to be generally known remains to be seen. It would appear, from reports we have received, that in the final decision the Association, or rather the majority of the members, were influenced by the reports regarding the rumoured strikes on the Railways, the Tramway, at the markets and even in the Police.

THE CLOTH MARKET STRIKE.

The employees of the Mulji Jetha Market met again yesterday afternoon at Hira Baug. After some discussion they appointed representatives to take the necessary steps in regard to their representation to their employers. The meeting was then dissolved.

THE MILL HAND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No sensible person who is not a Millowner or Director can withhold his sympathies from the Millhands who are asking for the consideration of their circumstances in these strenuous times, in fact asking for the right to live. The food prices are rising and now stand for ordinary food staples at one-third of normal rates. The owners of the mills are hard as adamant. They should in fairness give up their profits and distribute the same among their workers—the men who earn them for the owners. If we had a Lloyd George here this strike would soon be settled. But the Bombay Government do not think they are called upon to intervene but only to send the police to control the strikers. The police are not putting any pressure on the Millowners to act humanely.—Yours, etc.,

A LOOKER-ON.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

RESOURCES OF REVENUE NEED EXTENDING.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET ESTIMATES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, when the adjourned discussion on the Municipal Budget estimates was resumed.

The Corporation resumed discussion of the Budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1919-20, framed by the Standing Committee, under section 126 of the Municipal Act.

It was proposed by Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Meyer Nissim, that the Corporation proceed to consider the Budget estimates.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia complained that the Standing Committee had not given due consideration to a discussion of the estimates. Besides the Chairman, only one or two members of the Committee had taken part in the discussion, which had lasted a very short time. The Committee should have devoted much longer time to a consideration of the estimates. He thought the estimates submitted by the Commissioner were really more acceptable than the modifications proposed by the Committee. He doubted the necessity of an increase in the general tax. He did not think more money was really wanted. It was not necessary, nor was it desirable, to increase general taxation at a time when people had to undergo a number of hardships on account of high prices of food-stuffs and other things. He was of opinion that instead of there being a deficit, there would very likely be a good surplus at the end of the year. The value of securities in which the Municiality had invested their money had gone up on account of the termination of hostilities. There were many directions in which their revenue would show an increase and there was therefore no necessity of increasing the general taxation and besides, expenditure could have been cut down in several directions. The surplus of Rs. 25 lakhs was too large an amount to be placed at the disposal of the Municipal departments. Even after framing the estimates, the Commissioner anticipated an increase of their revenues, and he (the speaker) expected a still further increase to occur. As to the water tax the Committee went one step further than the Commissioner. The latter suggested a reduction of this tax by ½ per cent. but the Committee now proposed that it should be allowed to remain at the old figure, and that there should be no reduction. He (the speaker) asked the Corporation to oppose an increase in the general taxation and to reduce the water tax. He asked the Commissioner, who was so anxious to do something substantial for the people, to find out means for increasing the Municipality's sources of revenue. And he (the speaker) regretted that the Standing Committee itself had done nothing in this direction. When they were confronted with a deficit, did the Committee ever think of approaching Government with a view to extend the sources of Municipal revenue? As Dr. Dadachanji had pointed out at the previous meeting of the Corporation, the Bombay Municipality fared very badly in comparison with European municipalities as regarded the sources of revenue. The latter possessed a much greater number of sources of revenue than the Bombay Municipality did, and the Corporation should now lose no time in approaching Government in the matter so that they could have further resources of revenue as suggested by Dr. Dadachanji. There were a number of ways in which expenditure could be cut down and he (the speaker) saw no necessity whatever of increasing the general taxation.

ADDITIONAL GRANT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir deprecated the very large amount of money set aside for additional grants. The Commissioner had budgettted about Rs. 23 lakhs for additional grants. He (the speaker) did not think there was any necessity for setting aside such a large amount for this purpose. These grants, he said, ought to be foreseen and budgettted for. The Commissioner had budgetted for a total increase of Rs. 25 lakhs on the expenditure side, which was an increase which had never been budgetted for in a single year in the past. They had an increase of Rs. 40 lakhs on the expenditure side during the last two years as against an increase of only, Rs. 25 lakhs in revenue. This was not at all encouraging as regarded Municipal finances. Again there was no necessity of estimating the increase in the cost of materials at 100 per cent. Expenditure had been estimated at figures which he thought were placed unnecessarily high. Referring to the cash balance, he said they should have a big balance and it should not be utilised for making reductions in general taxation. Referring to the increase in expenditure he said he did not grudge the spending departments these increases, but he desired that the city should get back its money's worth. They should insist on more efficiency in the work done by the departments. He thought more attention should be paid to scavenging, the roads and the drains. He suported Dr. Dadachanji's suggestion to approach Government with a view to extending their sources of revenue and he suggested the appointment of a committee for this purpose.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati supported the increase in the water tax as suggested by the Committee. He opposed any increase in the general taxation.

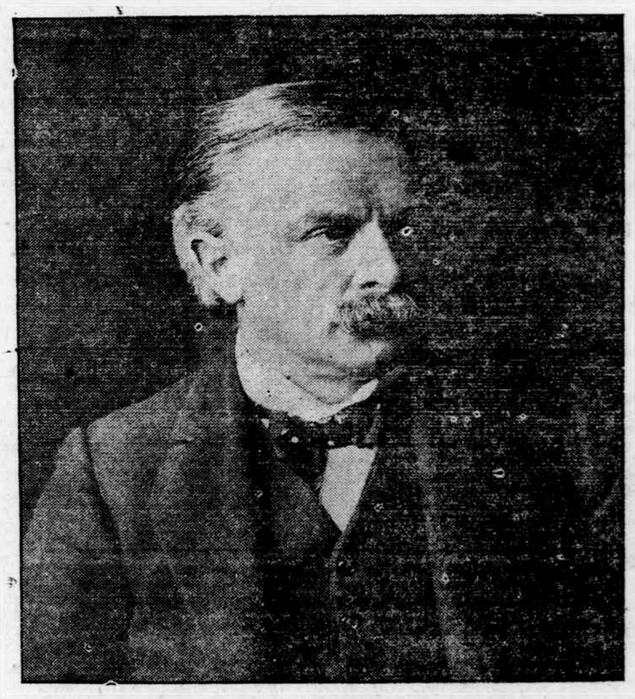
The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MR. E. S. MONTAGU.

Secretary of State for India.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.



Prime Minister and First Lord of Treasury.

SIR S. P. SINHA

Under-Secretary of State for India.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

Chancellor of Exchequer.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

War Office and Air Ministry.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR

Foreign Secretary.

MR. GEORGE H. ROBERTS

Food Controller.

MR. WALTER LONG

First Lord of the Admiralty.

LORD CURZON

Lord President of Council and Leader of House of Lords.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES

Minister of National Service and Reconstruction.

NEED OF CONGRESS DEPUTATION IN ENGLAND.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR'S ARRIVAL IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu," who went to England as a member of the Press Deputation, returned to Madras, yesterday morning, and was received at the railway station by a large gathering including many Congress veterans and ladies. On alighting from the train he was presented with an address of welcome by the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma on behalf of the Mahajana Sabha, the Provincial Congress Committee, the Home Rule League, the Andhra People's Association and the Madras Presidency Association.

Mr. Iyengar, in the course of his reply, observed that their work on behalf of India would have borne better results if the deputation, resolved upon by the Special Congress, had been allowed to proceed to England. He also said it was a political phenomenon the significance of which still remain a mystery to him that papers like the "Hnidu" "New India," the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" were not allowed free circulation in England while the Anglo-Indian papers and the Indian papers, such as the "Bengali" and the "Leader" of Allahabad were allowed free entry. The Secretary of State for India who had undertaken to obtain and give explanation for this abnormal state of things had not been able to obtain the required information by the time he left England.

Mr. Iyengar was taken in procession preceded by a band to his house in Mylapore.

Mr. Ghose of the "Basumati" who also arrived with Mr. Iyengar was also given a hearty welcome.

KUT SURRENDER.

RETURNED MEDICAL OFFICERS INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The homecoming of Captain Madanlal Puri I.M.S., one of the Kut prisoners, yesterday after two and a half year's captivity was the occasion of much rejoicing and rousing of welcome by the gentry of Lahore. Interviewed by the Associated Press representative Captain Puri gave a thrilling account of the surrender at Kut owing to the utter lack of provisions and events afterwards. After the surrender all valuables even medical equipment, were taken away and camp kits were never returned. The men were marched through the upper Mesopotamia desert, herded like sheep, and ill-reated by Turkish escorts. Even the officers were given very scanty transport. As to the men there were only 26 camels for 4,500 men. Captain Puri being a medical officer got a pony and he with the 4th Division passed through Baghdad to Ras El Bain, 500 miles above. They were moved to the desert, the men being put on construction work. The medical officers having had to camp with them, before being moved to Nissibin, but among them a brilliant medical officer Captain K. K. Mukerjee M.C., I.M.S., succumbed to it due to lack of proper hospital accommodation. The men had to live in the open while the officers lived in courtyards roofed with black Arab tents. The supply of rations was not regular. Fortunately they got money through the American Consulate at Allepo but once a Turkish officer pilfered the money by forging receipts by taking their signatures on a blank paper. Captain Puri complained against him to the Red Crescent Society and got him punished. The fortitude of the men under these circumstances was praiseworthy though a few Mahomedans fell victims to the siren seduction of the Turks. There was no treat, no organisation among the Turks and the treatment of prisoners varied from medium to fair accordin to the individual temperament of the Turkish commandants. Captain Puri looked none the worse for his long captivity.

SIR L. WORTHINGTON-EVANS

Minister of Pensions.

SIR J. P. MACLAY, BT.

Minister of Shipping.

DR. C. ADDISON

President, Local Government Board.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

EUROPEANS v. INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

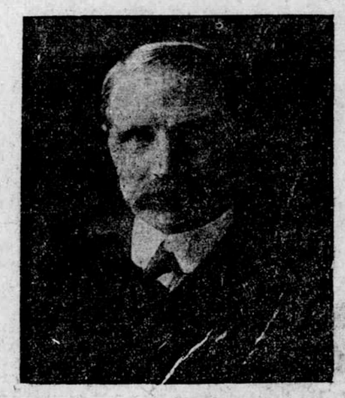
The Presidency cricket match Europeans *vs.* Indians, the most important match of the season, commenced yesterday in fine weather. The teams had been very carefully selected and included the best batsmen and bowlers available. The play commenced at 11/45 and the Europeans winning the toss opened the defence and scored 264 at the first innings and the Indians 94 for six wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day. Major Vassey for the Europeans had the top score of 115. The play will be resumed to-day.

SUPPORT TO MR. PATEL'S BILL,

The following resolution was passed by the Hindu inhabitants of Tundla assembled in the premises of the Arya Samaj Mandir on Tuesday the 7th instant:—

"Resolved by a majority of votes that we the Hindus of Tundla assembled in a general meeting convened in the premises of the Arya Samaj Mandir on Tuesday the 7th January, 1919, at 6 p.m. welcome the Hindu Inter-caste Marriage Validating Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Indian Legislative Council. We extend to the bill our whole-hearted support and consider that the passing of the said bill into law will be useful to the Hindu Society as a whole and will help in the social progress of India."

MR. BONAR LAW



Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons.

SIR ERIC CAMPBELL GEDDES

Minister without Portfolio.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL IN KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

The Handley Page aeroplane conveying Brigadier-General N. D. K. MacEwan D. S. O. was expected at Karachi on Sunday. General MacEwan telegraphed early in the morning that he would arrive after dark but after the brigade staff had made the necessary arrangements for lights and flares on a landing ground the news was received that the aeroplane would not arrive this morning. The news was received that the aeroplane left Bunderabbas at 3-30 and would come on to Karachi if possible to arrive before dark, otherwise the night would be spent at Charbar.

HANDLEY PAGE BIPLANE LEAVES CALCUTTA FOR LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

The Handley Page biplane which was in Calcutta for the past few days undergoing repairs left this morning for Lahore. The machine will call at Allahabad and Delhi *en route*. It is considered to be not unlikely that the biplane will return to Calcutta prior to its contemplated flight to Australia. The party that left this morning by the aeroplane comprised General A. E. Borton, Captain Ross Smith and Sergeant Bennett. There was a large crowd in the racecourse polo ground to give a hearty send off to the biplane.

"A RISKY EXPERIMENT."

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

Referring to Sir S. P. Sinha's appointment to the position of the Under-Secretary of State for India, the "Englishman" says:—It will be received with considerable surprise in India where the move will be regarded and not by the Europeans alone, as a risky experiment. This is the doing of the astute Mr. Montagu who is no doubt congratulating himself upon having brought off a grand coup in favour of his Reform Scheme. However, this might be said that the appointment of Sir Satyendra is an advance infinitely preferable to the creation of electorates without material advocated in the Reform Scheme: and the introduction of a reasonably-minded Indian into such a position can perhaps be regarded as a legitimate expansion of the principle of giving Indians a larger share of the Government of the country in the safest way because such a minister will be subjected to the salutary and restraining influence of either House. Even then the appointment seems to be premature especially as to the creation of a precedent and upon that ground is open to serious criticism.

LORD MILNER

Colonial Secretary.

MR. BARNES

Minister without Portfolio.

SIR F. E. SMITH

Lord Chancellor.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES CURRIE.

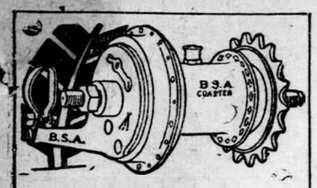
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The Hon. Mr. James Currie, President, Punjab Chamber of Commerce died to-day.

The recent war gifts include £5,000 from H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur, which will be utilised on behalf of the families of Indian sepoys who have died fighting the battles of the Empire, also two aeroplanes from H. H. the Khan of Kalat.

The giant Handley Page aeroplane has reached Bunder Abbas and left there early morning of the 13th, hoping to reach India by nightfall.



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Sir J. C. Bose's New Researches

MARVELS OF GROWTH AS REVEALED BY THE CRESCOGRAPH.

In his Discourse on the above subject on Friday last at the Bose Institute, Calcuta, Sir J. C. Bose illustrated how the limitations imposed on the advance of science by the imperfection of our senses, may stimulate the invention of supersensitive apparatus which reveals to us the existence of phenomena hitherto unknown. Thus the invention of the microscope from a simple lens magnifying 3 or 4 times into progress up to 1500 diameters has given birth to new sciences. But still higher magnification is demanded in unravelling the mystery of movements associated with simplest type of life as seen in plants. Greatest potentially in life is often latent; the gigantic banian tree grows out of a thing which is smaller than the mustard seed. Within the seed-coat the dormant life remains in safety, protected from dangers outside. The seeds may thus be subjected without harm to cold so intense as will freeze mercury into solid and air into liquid. Winds and hurricanes scatter the seed of life and the cocoanut rides the tumultuous waves till anchored safe in an island yet to be inhabited. In due season there begins a series of most astonishing transformations; the latent life wakens, and the seedling begins to grow. The root turns downwards and the shoot upwards. Underground, the root winds its way round stones and obstacles towards moist places. Above ground, the steam bends as if in search of light. Tendrils twine about a support. These visible movements are striking enough, but within the unruffled exterior of the plant-body there are others, energetic and incessant, which escape our scrutiny. The bending of a growing organ towards or away from stimulus must be due to unequal growth on two sides of the organ, a retardation of growth on the proximal or acceleration on the distant side. Various theories have been advanced which have proved inadequate. For the identical stimulus of gravity reduces one kind of curvature in the root and the very opposite in the shoot. The possibility of direct experimental investigation has been frustrated by the excessive slow rate of growth rendering accurate measurement impossible.

The Slowness of Growth.

The movement of growth is two thousand times less rapid than the pace of the proverbially slow-footed snail. Taking the average annual growth in height of a tree to be 5ft. it will take a tree a thousand years to cover a distance of a mile. We take a pace of 2ft. in the course of half a second, during that interval plant grows through a length of 1/100,000 part of an inch or half the length of a wave of light. For investigation on the effect of external conditions on growth we have to measure even a fraction of that excessively small length.

The peasant has eagerly watched the growth of his plants on which his own life the world's depends and even realised something of its vicissitudes; so the vegetable physiologist has here one of the many problems of his science. The invention of growth-measuring instruments has thus been one of his main endeavours. He has hitherto succeeded by the use of levers with unequal arms to obtain a magnification of about 20 times, and even then it takes many hours for growth to become perceptible; owing to the practical impossibility of maintaining the external conditions constant for so many hours, the results of measurement of growth become vitiated. It is therefore necessary to produce a magnification so high that growth should become measurable in less than a minute. The first improvement effected by the lecturer, now some fourteen years ago, was his optical Lever, which at once raised the magnification from 20 to 1000 times, an advance which at the time seemed to many incredible, but it is at length coming into use in advanced laboratories in Europe.

The Recording Crescograph.

A new apparatus devised by the lecturer, the Recording Crescograph, is described in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Bose Institute. By a compound system of levers the magnification is is raised to 10,000, but this is not without great technical difficulties, which cost five years of efforts to overcome. Thus the levers require to be extremely light; this was secured by the use of an alloy of aluminium used in the construction of Zeppelins; this combines lightness with rigidity. Another difficulty almost insuperable arises from the friction at the bearings of the fulcrum; the best watch jewels made of ruby were employed, but the supply was cut off by the war. This proved a blessing in disguise, for it forced the lecturer to devise a new principle of suspension using local material. This was found in practice to be far superior to jewel bearings, which became clogged by invisible dust particles present in the air. With this Recording Crescograph many phenomena of extreme interest have been discovered. The plant itself not only recorded its normal rate of growth but the slightest change induced in it by the action of different forces. So delicate was the apparatus that it analysed growth into a series of puises, a sudden shooting out followed by a partial recoil. It showed how the growth of plant was retarded by a mere touch, and the time it took the plant to recover from the effect of different food on growth, the effect of different drugs, on living activity these and many more become revealed by the automatic record made by the plant. This has opened out fresh and more exact method of medical inquiry, and of practical agriculture.

The Magnetic Crescograph.

Such unlooked for results called for yet higher magnification; and at first it seemed that further multiplying lever might be added to the previous system. But this failed on account of added mass and friction; and some altogether new solution had therefore to be sought. Material contract having proved unworkable the ideal weightless and frictionless linking was obtained by introducing a new magnetic contrivance, and this with the surprising potency of magnification from 5 to 100 million times. The mind can not grasp the meaning of this stupendous magnification; how then could we translate it in terms which may be understood? Let us take once our slow-feeted snail, a magnification of ten million times would convert its speed to something for which there is no parallel even in modern gunnery practice. The 15 inch, cannon of the "Queen Elizabeth" has a muzzle velocity of 2,360 ft. per second or 8½ million feet per hour. But the speed of the snail when magnified ten million times would render it 200 million ft. per hour or 24 times faster than the fastest cannon shot. We may next turn to the cosmic movement for a parallel. A point in Equator whirls round at the rate of 1,037 miles per hour. But a snail with the magnified speed would beat the earth by going round 40 times during the period the earth makes but one revolution!

Life in State of Suspense and its Subsequent Revolution.

With the experiments carried with the Magnetic Crescograph life becomes subservient to the will of the experimenter. The rate of growth is indicated by the speed with which a spot of indicating light moves across the scale. The actual rate of growth is fifty thousand part of an inch per second; this under magnification is seen by the indicating spot of light to move at the rate of 36 inches per second: this is the normal rate. The Plant is made to imbibe soda water and the growth becomes suddenly exalted some ten times; but a puff of tobacco smoke instantly retards the rate. To induce further retardation a depressory drug is next applied. The growth gradually comes to stop and the quiescents of the spot of light shows life in a state of suspense. The plant is now hovering in an unstable poise between life and death, a slight tilt one way, and life gets interlocked in the rigidity of death. But the antidote is applied just in time, the torpor and suspense is over, and life renews her activity once more with the fullest vigour.

It is true that man is but poorly provided for his voyage of discovery in seas unknown, he can hear little and see less. A single octave of light circumscribes his vision; even of the visible the six of the ripple of light imposes an impassable barrier. But he has not been deterred by his limitations but has on the contrary been supurred on to greater efforts in his exploration of the invisible. The mysterious movements of life are not to remain for him inscrutable and indecipherable for all times; but his untiring and single-minded pursuit will some day reveal to him the secret that lies behind the manifestations of life.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10.000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows :—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-14 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4·5512 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-9 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 4.9967 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96-4 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·1948 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1919.

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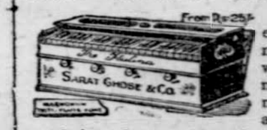

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ACTINA Natural Treatment.

THE WEATHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

There has been nearly general rain in Chota Nagpur, local rain in Central India east and north-east of Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Malabar, Pendra. Cochin reports three-quarters inch.

Forecast.—Few scattered falls of rain in North-East India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Jan. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.864 Inch.
Temperature of Air	72.7 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.6 ,,
Dew Point	56.3 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.568 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 ,,
Minimum do.	66.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N.ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	196 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	13	m 8	18	25	10	m 2	54	20	8
		9	49a	28	4	2	50a	15	11
Tues.	14	m 9	24	26	8	m 3	55	19	10
		10	36a	29	2	3	40a	16	6
Wed.	15	m 10	21	26	8	m 4	46	19	0
		11	19a	29	9	4	26a	16	3
Thur.	16	m 11	11	27	1	m 5	31	18	4
		11	58a	30	0	5	8a	15	3
Fri.	17	m 11	56	27	4	m 6	11	17	9
						5	47a	15	7
Sat.	18	m 0	34	29	10	m 6	48	17	5
		0	36a	27	3	6	23a	16	1
Sun.	19	m 1	7	29	5	m 7	22	17	4
		1	14a	27	0	16	57a	16	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 13 (Monday)	Sunrise 7h. 15m.	Sunset 6h. 20m.	
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 20m.	
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 21m.	
,, 16 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 22m.	
,, 17 (Friday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 23m.	
,, 18 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 23m.	
,, 19 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 15m.	,, 6h. 24m.	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 19th. Jan. 2d. 19h. 54.1m. p.m.; First quarter 9d. 4h. 25.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 16d. 2h. 14.4m p.m.; Last quarter 24d. 0h. 52.0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the south Punjab. Day temperature remains in defect at Lahore and in excess at Ambala; night temperature is in slight or moderate defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is considerably below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Mainpuri; night temperature is lower than usual at Jhansi.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear except in the east of the reporting area where moderate cloud is present. Humidity is above normal in the north of the division. Temperature is slightly above the average both by day and night in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal; the defect in the minimum amounted to 7 deg. at Bombay.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Sind and the greater part of Rajputana, the deficiency being large at Jacobabad. Day temperature is slightly below normal in west Rajputana; night temperature is in slight or moderate defect generally.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar. night temperature is lower than usual in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, the deficiency ranging up to 14 deg. at Bhuj.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature is above the average in east Hyderabad throughout the 24 hours; in the north Bombay Deccan it is in moderate defect at night and at Poona it is in defect also during the day.

General Remarks.—Cochin reports 0.80in. of rain and Jubbulpore a light shower. Fine clear weather prevails except in the south of the Peninsula. Nights are colder than usual in north-west India.

No large change in the weather appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Oct. to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st Oct. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	74.3	60.0	73	0.30	3.70	—2.42
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lask	75.7	60.1	77	..	0.53	—1.40
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	74.5	65.7	69	..	1.52	+0.37
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.8	40.8	53	..	0.07	—0.30
Rawalpindi	64.8	33.1	60	..	2.06	+0.03
Lahore	65.8	36.3	62	..	0.56	—0.27
Amritsar	69.4	33.4	67	..	0.05	—0.59
Ambala	71.7	40.3	59	..	1.16	—0.52
Delhi	70.0	41.6	64	..	0.05	—0.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.4	46.0	42	..	0.05	—0.57
Mainpuri	76.7	45.4	49	..	0.03	—0.80
Jhansi	77.0	42.8	58	..	1.00	+0.40
Cawnpore	77.2	48.3	73	..	0.11	—0.83
Allahabad	74.3	48.1	51	..	0.08	—0.85
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	71.1	36.8	16	..	0.14	—0.12
Karachi	75.2	52.1	45	..	0.40	+0.06
Ajmer	70.0	41.9	59	..	0	—0.60
Jaipore	75.3	40.2	49	..	0	—0.49
Kotah	76.2	50.6	43	..	0.30	—0.21
Mount Abu	63.4	40.4	46	..	0	—0.48
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	73.6	40.1	55	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	74.2	55.1	67	..	0	—0.08
Veraval	82.1	65.5	29	..	0	—0.32
Rajkot	78.4	42.0	30	..	0	—0.25
Bhavnagar Para	80.2	48.2	69	..	0	—0.27
Surat	80.6	52.1	51	..	0	—0.28
Ahmedabad	83.2	56.0	44	..	0	—0.18
Deesa	76.6	54.7	32	..	0	—0.13
Neemuch	79.2	46.0	41	..	0.07	—0.34
Indore	81.6	47.1	65	..	0.23	—0.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.8	52.3	94	0.16	1.46	+0.32
Saugor	71.4	51.6	85	..	1.33	+0.02
Bombangabad	83.1	54.4	53	..	2.17	+1.00
Khandwa	86.0	51.1	51	..	0.02	—0.95
Akola	87.9	60.0	35	..	1.62	+0.24
Amraoti	87.4	60.5	56	..	1.64	+0.26
Nagpur	86.6	59.8	74	..	2.21	+0.75
Chanda	90.9	67.9	68	..	0.34	—0.78
Raipur	86.2	59.1	70	..	0.71	—0.01
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.9	61.1	61	..	0.09	—0.47
Ratnagiri	82.7	62.1	53	..	3.41	+2.54
Marmugao	82.2	..	84	..	3.01	+1.81
Karwar	84.3	62.4	89	..	4.58	+2.55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.2	43.5	34	..	0.15	—0.77
Ahmednagar	84.7	48.8	35	..	0.58	—0.57
Poona	82.4	49.7	61	..	1.16	—0.07
Sholapur	88.5	58.7	30	..	1.41	—0.05
Bijapur	88.0	61.4	30	..	0.39	—0.85
Belgaum	85.9	54.8	53	..	4.28	+2.42
Aurangabad	89.6	54.2	23	..	1.25	+0.16
Nizamabad (Indur)	91.4	60.4	59	..	2.33	+1.53
Hyderabad	86.0	62.0	73	..	2.79	+1.75
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.5	71.2	78	..	6.60	+3.18
Calicut	86.4	73.7	89	..	13.64	+7.55
Cochin	87.4	75.7	85	0.18	10.92	+2.69
Colombo	84.1	70.3	90	..	9.67	—0.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.3	66.6	89	..	16.65	+10.49
Bellary	90.1	61.9	69	..	6.01	+3.82
Cuddapah	87.3	66.2	77	..	6.68	+1.88
Madras	85.7	69.6	90	..	50.15	+30.29
Bangalore	84.3	58.1	90	..	7.78	+4.53
Coimbatore	87.4	65.0	75	..	12.07	+7.11
Trichinopoly	89.0	70.0	81	..	13.89	+5.79
Negapatam	82.1	70.5	87	..	42.23	+18.59

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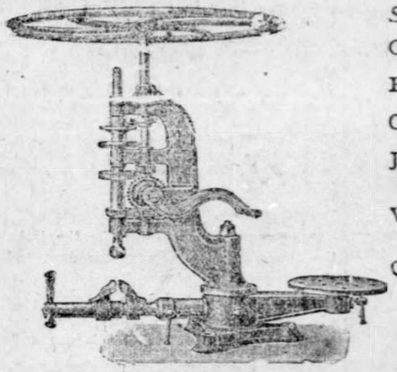

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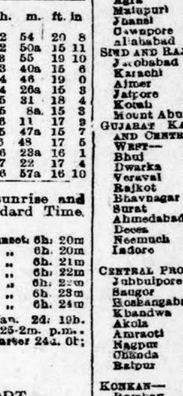

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

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